

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA: DK UN DELEGATE SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEA TALKS

OW040809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations, Jun 3 (XINHUA)--Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the UN, said today the coming UN-sponsored international conference on Kampuchea "is an appropriate way" to solve the Kampuchean problem. But, he declared at a press conference here this morning, Democratic Kampuchea "absolutely objects to any invitation to the puppet regime in Phnom Pneh" to attend the conference, which is tentatively scheduled to be held in New York on July 13. "We are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors, not a civil war. That regime is a puppet of the Vietnamese aggressors," he stressed.

Thiounn Prasith said Democratic Kampuchea continues to work actively with the ASEAN countries and all peace-loving peoples and countries over the world to implement the relevant UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

He said the Government of Democratic Kampuchea "is doing its utmost to unite with all prominent patriotic forces in order to set up the broadest national union to fight against the Vietnamese invaders and rebuild together this devastated country."

PRC REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDS UN MEETING ON NAMIBIA

OW031950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Panama City, Jun 2 (XINHUA)--President of Panama Aristides Royo today called here for emergency joint action by various countries to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to help the Namibian people gain independence as soon as possible.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the extraordinary plenary session of the UN Council for Namibia, the president said "w favor an end to all nuclear and military cooperation with and an effective oil embargo against South Africa, an end to investments in and loans to it, an end to the purchase of South African gold and other mineral products, an end to supplying it with electric and communication equipment, machines, chemical products and other necessities, and an end to technological transfer for it."

Attending the session were representatives from member countries of the council and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). Chinese representative Zhou Nan also attended the session.

Representatives from the UN Security Council and SWAPO and the representative of the UN secretary general voiced at the opening meeting their demand for independence for Namibia.

Namibia, known as South West Africa in the past, has been occupied illegally by South Africa since 1915. A UN council for South West Africa was established in 1967 to end as soon as possible this illegal occupation and help the Namibian people gain independence and sovereignty. In 1968, it was renamed the "UN Council for Namibia."

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ON DEATH OF SOONG CHING LING

OW031534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President George Bush today sent a message of condolences to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, expressing his condolences and the American people's sympathy on the passing of Chinese honorary President Soong Ching Ling. The message reads:

The news of the passing of Madame Soong Ching Ling has brought sorrow to the friends of China in the United States and around the world. I wish to express my personal condolences and the sympathy of the American people on this sad occasion.

Madame Soong served the Chinese people with her whole heart throughout a long and fruitful career devoted to humanitarian concerns. Together with her late husband, Dr Sun Yat-sen, she is one of the great patriots of China's modern history.

In recent years, following the restoration of relations between our two peoples, Madame Soong showed hospitality and kindness to many American visitors to China.

We, as Americans, have never forgotten that Madame Soong spent her formative years in the United States. I feel certain that she brought back a part of the spirit of America when she returned to China. In this sad hour, America shares your loss.

FURTHER ON WOODCOCK OPPOSITION TO TAIWAN ARMS SALE

OW300804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 30 May 81

[By XINHUA correspondents Peng Di and Qiang Xing]

[Text] Washington, 29 May (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock warned yesterday that if the United States sells arms to Taiwan, the consequences will be serious in Sino-American relations. He said everything is done so well, "what was the purpose of selling arms to Taiwan? I just don't see the point." He pointed out if U.S.-made F-X is sold to Taiwan, the consequences would be serious. "In the absence of real threats to Taiwan, why did we take such risk?" he asked.

Woodcock testified before the Asian and Pacific Subcommittee of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee when it resumed this week a new round of hearings on China. During the hearings on the matter held last week, a handful of people tried hard to peddle their "two Chinas" doctrine and advocated the selling of arms to Taiwan by the United States, in defiance of the principles laid down in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Woodcock said, "It's my personal belief that the Chinese would not accept a strong resistance to the Soviet Union as being sufficient to overcome the absolute unwillingness to accept improper advances by this country to Taiwan. The future of Taiwan is so fundamentally a matter of national policy and national pride that comes practically on the top of the list. The way I see the Taiwan question, if only they will be left alone as to any external influences whether it be from the U.S. or the Soviet Union or anybody, that over time they will solve that question," he added.

He went on, "I think we need to remember that one cardinal item that went into the achievement of the normalization was the question of arms sale to Taiwan by the United States. The Chinese at no time agreed to the notion that we could preserve and reserve the right to sell arms to Taiwan. Nor did we agree to disagree. We simply agreed to set that disagreement aside in order to clear the path for normalization. And on our side it is stated that the only arms that would be sold would be carefully selected defensive arms, so selected as not to endanger the stability of the region. And that the cardinal item I think need to be kept forefront at our memory as we consider future policy relative to China."

The former ambassador stressed, "There is an affinity of the American and Chinese peoples which shows itself in so many ways. We are two great nations that have no national antagonism between us and the fact that we have now reestablished relations is not only good for both our nations but I think is clearly good for the stability and peace for that region and of the entire world."

Opening the new round of hearings yesterday, subcommittee Chairman Stephen Solarz said that the hearings were organized purposely to try "to clarify precisely what kind of strategic relationship with China will best serve our (U.S.) national interests." He pointed out, "while U.S.-PRC relations and political situation in China have changed for the better, we still must grapple with a number of outstanding problems. We must face the fact that many uncertainties still exist in U.S.-China relations. Here is the matter of Taiwan.... There are questions about just how far we should go with the security relationship with China, and there are political uncertainties as well." "Of course, we will honour all of our various commitments. We want to build on our joint achievements," he stated.

The meeting discussed briefly the political situation in China. R. Randle Edwards, professor of law at Columbia law school, and British scholar Roderick MacFarquhar were also invited to testify at the meeting.

U.S.-CHINA TRADE COUNCIL URGES REMOVAL OF BARRIERS

OW040831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--David S. Tappan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade called for removal of outdated impediments to trade with China today when speaking before the house Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

"While the Chinese are building a base for long-term trade and economic stability, it is important for us to act now in removing the obstacles to our trade with China," Tappan said. He called for removal of the "baggage of the past" in China-related laws enacted thirty years ago which he described as "clearly anachronistic."

Tappan referred to more than a dozen U.S. laws and regulations restricting economic relations with China, saying, these restrictions on trade with China "are unnecessary impediments to the development of business with the PRC today with no apparent benefit to the U.S. They represent policy of another, past year. We should place this kind of legislation well in the past."

In her statement to the subcommittee, Miss Mary Ames Wadsworth, People's Republic of China area vice president of the Allis-Chalmers corporation, said that her company does not view China's current economic readjustment "as a time for remorse, but understands it is a necessary and a preparatory phase to what we hope will be the greatest period of economic expansion in China's history."

Allis-Chalmers is a large multi-national company, based in Milwaukee, which has been conducting business with China since 1978. Wadsworth said, "Looking into the future, the potential for U.S. business in China is great. In many senses, China and the U.S. have complimentary economies."

Having called for reducing legislative restrictions on trade with China, Doak Barnett of the Brookings Institution said he had an additional point to make on the relationship between the economic relations and political, military and security relations. "In my judgment," he said, "the most important single thing to continue developing a strong political and security relationship with China is the consolidation, expansion, institutionalization of our economic relations. It seems to me that it's much more important, and in many respects it's a basic fact in the period ahead, than strictly military relations."

"On the other side," he said, "I think one has to recognize whether our trade and other relations with China develop are also going to depend on how our relationship develops with Taiwan. I think everything all of us have said would be aborted if we make serious mistakes in our relationship with Taiwan, and specifically if we are to take measures to upgrade diplomatically our relations with Taiwan or if we significantly upgrade the advanced weapons that we sell to Taiwan. I think a realistic view is that if we move in that direction, all that we are talking about could be set back very seriously."

Barnett also said he "would continue to oppose sale of weapons to the PRC."

BAN YUE TAN ON REAGAN'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

HK031509 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 10, 25 May 81 pp 58-59

[Article by Zhong Yuling [6945 3022 3829]; "Reagan's Economic Recovery Program"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan submitted his "economic recovery program" to Congress on 18 February. This plan was both complicated and extensive. Briefly, it was to vigorously cut federal spending and implement generous tax reductions which would be unprecedented in the history of the United States. Simultaneously, the program demanded an enormous increase in military expenditures. According to the program, all this would bring an end to long-term inflation and stagnation in productivity in the U.S. economy and restore the prestige of the United States.

Several days before Reagan submitted his "economic recovery program" to Congress, he had given hints about his program to Americans and asked them to tolerate the pain which would result from cutting the budget. He said that the inflation rate in the United States (which implies overissuance of currency) has been above 10 percent for 2 consecutive years, and was 12.4 percent in 1980. The number of unemployed people at present amounts to 7 million. The deficit for this fiscal year will soon amount to \$80 billion, and the national debt will very soon go beyond \$1,000 billion. The United States will have to pay \$80 billion just for interest on the national debt. The growth rate of labor productivity in the United States is rather low compared with that of other industrial countries.

People reckon that the economic program proposed by Reagan and his economic advisers is an effective medicine to cure the fatal disease in the U.S. economy.

First of all, let us take a look at reduction in federal spending. Only \$4.4 billion will be cut in the remainder of fiscal 1981, which ends 30 September. The program plans to cut \$41.4 billion in fiscal 1982, starting 1 October 1981 and plans to cut \$95.8 billion by the end of fiscal 1986. A total of 83 projects have been cut, including unemployment relief funds, food stamps, student loans, subsidies for railway and postal services and so on. The scope involved is very broad. Only national defense expenditures have been increased among these other reductions due to Soviet threats of expansion.

Let us look at tax reduction. In accordance with Reagan's program, the federal taxation revenue in fiscal 1981 will be reduced by \$8.9 billion, by \$53.9 billion in fiscal 1982 and \$148.1 billion in fiscal 1984.

Reagan predicts that the budget will be balanced by 1984, the government's issuance of currency will be reduced, and inflation will be slowed down. He holds that tax reductions will not result in a decrease of federal financial revenue because the owners of enterprises will profit more from tax reductions and so they will increase investments and expand production. By that time, there will be more revenue from taxation which will make up for the decrease of federal financial revenue resulting from the introduction of tax reductions.

Reagan is very confident of his "economic recovery program," and is quite optimistic about the future of the U.S. economy. Quite a number of congressmen cheered when Reagan delivered his speech to Congress. However, his program encountered opposition and objections from a large number of people at home. Looking at the current situation, a majority of the newly established industrial financial groups in the western and southern part of the United States favor Reagan's program; the financial groups in the northeast oppose cutting assistance to old industries; the farmers in the midwest and west warn the administration that subsidies cannot be reduced for agriculture, and many mass organizations in the society are worried that social welfare will be infringed upon. Labor circles and certain black leaders oppose Reagan's program. At present, an acute struggle is taking place inside the United States over the direction and extent of Reagan's program concerning cutting federal expenditures. As the New York TIMES reported earlier, a majority of the congressmen who belong to the Democratic Party are criticizing Reagan's program, saying that it only benefits the rich, not the poor. It is still questionable whether the program will be fully adopted by Congress.

Regarding the effectiveness of the "economic recovery program" in curing the stubborn disease in the U.S. economy, most of the people are not as optimistic as Reagan. They hold that it is not that easy to fundamentally revitalize the U.S. economy, at least not in the near future. If worse comes to worse, this program may even bring about more serious adverse results.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS NOTED U.S. PHYSICIST

OW031031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation with Robert E. Marshak, a professor of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, his wife and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Professor Marshak is a noted world physicist. He has given great contributions to radiational hydrodynamics, neutron diffusion theory, pi-meson physics and theory of weak interactions.

Professor Marshak, his wife and their party arrived in China on May 24 for a visit at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of China. He is discussing with Chinese scholars on the further development and communications in the fields of physics for the both sides.

Among those present at the meeting was He Zuoxiu, deputy director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics under the Academy of Sciences of China.

JAPANESE NEWSMEN BRIEFED ON HUA GUOFENG, ECONOMY

OW040053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li indicated Wednesday night that party Chairman Hua Guofeng is ready to resign from the post in the middle of this month.

Meeting with a delegation from the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Wan said it would be quite natural that there would be a personnel reshuffle at the forthcoming sixth general meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party. He confirmed that the general meeting would be held in the middle of this month to deliberate the party history since the founding of the People's Republic of China 32 years ago.

Whether Hua will remain as party chairman is still undecided, but it will be decided at the coming meeting, he said. He further said, "If there is a more suitable person (as party chairman), it would be a matter of course to let that person assume (the post)."

Wan also disclosed during the meeting with the Japanese journalist delegation that:

--The 12th party convention will be held next year.

--China will continue to import food for the next 10 years.

--Oil will not be imported.

--It will take another five years to complete the current economic readjustment. If the readjustment of the agricultural industry is taken into consideration, however, even 10 years is not a long time.

--A new five-year plan for 1981-1985 will be worked out in the next six months.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW040846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with a Japanese Shizuoka prefectural assembly delegation led by Norio Sugiyama, speaker of the assembly in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present at the meeting.

The Japanese guests arrived here on June 2 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They will leave for Hangzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou this afternoon.

COSMIC RAY OBSERVATION PROJECT PLANNED WITH JAPAN

OW030213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0304 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Japanese scientists are making preparations for the coming Sino-Japanese joint observation of cosmic rays on China's Xizang plateau--known as "the roof of the world." The observation will be the first joint research conducted by Chinese and Japanese scientists in accordance with the Sino-Japanese cultural exchange agreement signed in December 1979.

The cosmic ray observation station is located on top of the 5,500-meter Banbala mountain 100 km south of Lhasa. It is the world's highest cosmic ray observation station. Scientists from Tokyo University's cosmic ray institute, Hiromae University, Utsunomiya University and Saitama University will cooperate with Chinese scientists to observe the movement of super high-energy particles of 10 electron-volts to the 15th power. Up to now, scientists have been able to observe the movement of particles of 10 electron-volts to only the 12th power from laboratory particle accelerators.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI--A Japanese youth good-will delegation from Yamanashi Prefecture arrived in Shanghai 27 May. Vice Mayor Zhao Zukang met and feted the delegation in the evening. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW SRV CONDITION FOR TROOP PULLOUT

HK03:211 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 81 p 7

[Short commentary: "A Forceful Answer"]

[Text] The key to solving the Kampuchean question is the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Moreover, this withdrawal should be without any preconditions because the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea is an intolerable act of aggression. For the same reason, the UN General Assembly demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. However, in order to keep their troops in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly put forth some unreasonable preconditions. At one time, they claimed that as long as the "threat from China" is not removed, they will not withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. At another time, they suggested that China should sign a "nonaggression treaty" with the "three Indochinese countries" before they would consider withdrawing their troops. Vietnam recently let out the news through its Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang that it will pull some of its troops out of Kampuchea to make room for a UN peacekeeping force if the UN General Assembly deprives Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the UN this year. But whatever kaleidoscopic tricks Vietnam may resort to, it can never cover its evil intention--to turn Kampuchea into a colony and legalize its aggression.

It is known to all that in the last UN General Assemblies, Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, tried in vain to get a seat for its Kampuchean puppet regime in the UN. Its efforts resulted only in failure and in widespread condemnation and two UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. An international conference on Kampuchea will open on 13 July in accordance with the UN resolutions. Aware of this, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to new tricks in the hope of realizing their rosy dreams--if the UN Assembly deprives Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the UN, this will pave the way for Vietnam's successful presentation of its Kampuchean puppet to the world community. By that time nobody could say a word about the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. It is quite obvious that while the Vietnamese authorities are playing such tricks, they are well aware that the troop withdrawal will be the first and foremost issue to be discussed at the coming international conference on Kampuchea. Therefore, they took the initiative to undermine the conference by creating confusion.

There is no doubt that the Vietnamese authorities' plot cannot succeed. In a press release on 1 June, chairman of the ASEAN committee and Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo denounced Vietnam's bid to barter Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the UN for a partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal. He made it clear that "the rights of a people to choose their government without external coercion and to maintain the inviolability of their territory cannot be traded off."

The voice of the ASEAN countries represents the just voice of the international community and is a forceful answer to the Vietnamese authorities' stubborn stand of aggression and to their new trick.

NEWSLETTER ON VIETNAMESE BORDER SITUATION

OW040611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Feng Yinglong and Cheng Guolian: "Flames of Fury at the Border"]

[Text] Pingxiang, 4 June (XINHUA)--When we reporters came to the border areas in Guangxi's Ningming and Pingxiang to gather news, we were surrounded by border inhabitants who accused the Vietnamese authorities of committing the crime of sending troops to intrude into Chinese territory and kill and wound Chinese border inhabitants.

When we arrived in the Xiashi commune in Ningming County, Bi Sunshan, deputy secretary of the commune's party committee, had just come back after making arrangements to accommodate the evacuating border inhabitants. He indignantly said to us: The Vietnamese aggressors shelled and fired at China's border areas in Banwang, Youyi, Longdong, Yingyang and other localities, and they also dispatched special agents to intrude into our border villages to shoot innocent commune members, causing serious loss of life and property. Since 5 May, they have killed and wounded several commune members and destroyed nearly a hundred houses. More than 4,400 border inhabitants were forced to leave their homes. Some of them had to share quarters with relatives, while others had to live in caves with their children. He went on, saying: There are 4,000 to 5,000 mu of land of production teams along the border that have been left untended. It has been estimated that there will be a loss of over a million jin of grain crops during the summer harvest.

In the Pingxiang municipal people's hospital, we visited four commune members, both male and female, who were wounded by Vietnamese artillery fire. Filled with flames of fury, they vied with each other in telling us about the crimes committed by the Vietnamese soldiers.

Zhang Hanbin, a 62-year-old commune member of the Zhuang nationality in Banbi village, was working the fields in the afternoon of 14 May. Suddenly Vietnamese troops shelled him and other commune members. Four commune members fell to the ground at once. Right after that, another shell exploded behind him, and shrapnel hit his back. He lost consciousness. Only after emergency treatment was his life saved. Even now there is a fragment of shrapnel remaining in his lung. He said: I am an old man of over 60. I have always worked at home. During the period of aiding Vietnam against U.S. aggression, I actively participated in urgently repairing the highways on which supplies for Vietnam's support were being transported. I never expected that I would have to suffer from Vietnam's artillery fire today.

Because of the harassment of artillery fire from the Vietnamese troops, the schools in the border areas were forced to close. The Yingyang primary school in Youyi commune was bombarded by Vietnamese artillery last November, and school buildings were demolished. The school had to move to another place that was more concealed in order to resume classes. On 5 May this year, the shells of the Vietnamese troops once again destroyed several makeshift classrooms. The school was forced to close, and students had to hide in caves with their parents.

Among the evacuating border inhabitants with children, we saw an old man--Zhang Hanbing. He was 60 years old. He had taught primary school since 1951. Exactly 30 years have passed since he started. Now the shells of the Vietnamese troops have driven away his students and forced him to leave his native village against his will and seek shelter in his relative's place. Holding his fists tightly, the old man indignantly said: Vietnamese aggressors prevented me from teaching and forced me to hide here and there with my sons and grandchildren. I vow to take revenge for the family and the nation.

In a village in the remote mountainous area, a young mother, Li Yuqing, holding a baby in her hands, sobbingly told us of the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors. She said: On 14 May the Vietnamese troops started to fire shells at our village early in the morning. Our whole family had to hide in an antiartillery shelter. The artillery stopped at about 1700. Together with my husband, I came out of the shelter holding my baby in my hands and intending to go home to cook a meal. No sooner had we returned home and kindled the stove, than there came the Vietnamese artillery fire again. Holding my baby tightly, I dashed out of the house right away, followed by my husband Nong Yekan. At that time, several shells flew over our heads in succession. My husband fell on the ground when a shell exploded. Looking back, I saw him crawling in blood. However, he was motionless after he crawled a few steps. My husband was only 25 years old. Now only I, my daughter and my 64-year-old mother-in-law are left. How can we make a living from now on! I cried and screamed. I also fainted many times. Now, I no longer cry. I have vowed to make the Vietnamese authorities pay their bloody debt.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES SOUTH ASIAN TRIP

Plants Friendship Tree

OW040752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang planted a Pistacia Chinensis sapling in the Shakarparian Hills today upon winding up his visit to Pakistan capital Islamabad and the neighboring city, Rawalpindi. The hills were decorated with multi-colored flags. Accompanied by Sayed Ali Nanaz Gardezi, chairman of the capital development authority, the Chinese premier shovelled earth after planting the tree and then watered it. Gardezi told his Chinese guest that this kind of tree was introduced from China several years ago and has been growing well on Pakistan soil. After planting the tree, the Chinese premier wrote in the visitors' book: "It is a heartfelt pleasure for us to see the great successes achieved in the construction of the Pakistan capital. We wish our friends new achievements and we wish Sino-Pakistan friendship flourishing forever."

Then, Premier Zhao went to the slope of the hill to have a bird's-eye view of the new capital for which the Pakistan people had worked hard for 20 years to build it into a garden city. Pointing out to a huge construction site near the foot of the hill, Gardezi told the Chinese premier that Chinese engineers and technicians are working with Pakistan workers there to build a cultural and sports complex.

Then Premier Zhao Ziyang and his hosts inspected the tallow tree planted by the late Premier Zhou Enlai on February 21, 1964. He stood in the shade of tree to pay silent tribute to Premier Zhou who had done a lot to promote Sino-Pakistan friendship. In the spring of 1964 when the construction of Islamabad was in its initial phase, the builders of the new capital received on this hills the first distinguished foreign guest, the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, who was the first foreign leader to plant a tree on the hills. Since then, the picturesque hills are known as "friendship hills." Over the past 17 years, 19 heads of state and government including Yugoslav President Tito had planted trees on the hills. At last, Premier Zhao and his entourage had a group photo taken here.

Zhao, Ziaul Haq in Lahore

OW031349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Lahore, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, in the company of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, flew into Lahore, the second largest city of Pakistan, from Islamabad this afternoon. They were warmly greeted at the airport by Ghulam Jilani Khan, governor of Punjab Province. As Premier Zhao and President Ziaul Haq walked over the red carpet, many girls showered petals of roses on them and the welcomers shouted slogans of Sino-Pakistani friendship. On the way to the guest house, thousands of local citizens lined the street to greet Zhao's motorcade. Streamers hung along the route were inscribed with slogans "welcome Chinese premier" and "long live Pak-China friendship."

Before the Chinese guests' departure for Lahore, a send-off ceremony was held at the Islamabad airport. In the presence of President Ziaul Haq, Premier Zhao reviewed a guard of honour. Seeing him off at the airport were Pakistan's senior officials and officers, noted figures and envoys of various countries. Agha Shahi, Pakistan foreign minister, arrived here by the same plane.

Zhao Addresses Reception

OW032004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Lahore, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--A civic reception was held in the Shalimar garden here late this afternoon, in welcome of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage. In the beautiful garden, hundreds of representatives and prominent figures of Lahore sat around tables spread on lawns. Fountains gurgled and white ducks floated in ponds. When Premier Zhao and President Ziaul Haq entered into the garden, eight trumpeters standing high atop the flat roof of the reception hall blared out to announce the arrival of the Chinese guests. While Zhao Ziyang and Ziaul Haq walked over the red carpet, little girls dressed in colourful costumes threw petals on them. The reception began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Pakistan by the band sitting on an isle in the middle of a pond in front of the reception hall.

Mayor of Lahore Mian Shujaur Rahman delivered a welcoming address. He said that the deep-rooted friendship existing between China and Pakistan has become more consolidated and developed with the passage of time. "The reason lies in the fact that the peoples of the two countries mutually respect their territorial integrity and sovereignty and believe in the principle of peaceful coexistence." He said: "We oppose aggression, expansion and hegemonism in all forms. We have always supported each other and shared weal and woe. Our friendship is based on the valuable principles of truth, non-interference and justice." "We hope to live in peace with all our neighbours. We do not want to be locked in rivalry and confrontation with them. We are striving for the development of our national economy," he added. He stressed: "We do not believe in intervention in the internal affairs of another country. We believe that every country has a right to live in peace without any foreign intervention." "We hope and pray that some way will be found to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their country with honour and peace." He said: "Pak-China friendship is even more durable than the mountains of Karakoram." "The flowers of friendship and peace between our two countries are in full bloom."

Then, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made a reply. He said, "China is a developing socialist country, and our hearts turn toward the people of the Third World. The Chinese Government and people will continue to firmly carry out the foreign policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, and will always stand by the other Third World countries and peoples. China always belongs to the Third World." He said, "Now the Chinese people are working in unity and with dedication for a modern socialist country with a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Our task is difficult and the road ahead is hard and rocky. However, the Chinese people are confident that, through self-reliance and persistent hard work, they will be able to surmount all difficulties and steadily reach the lofty goal of modernized industry, agriculture, national defence, and science and technology."

Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of the Sino-Pakistan friendship. He said: Apart from their ancient civilizations and similar historical experiences, China and Pakistan are now both faced with the common tasks of opposing foreign aggression and interference and defending and building up their respective countries. This constitutes a solid basis for furthering our friendly relations and cooperation. In his speech, Zhao Ziyang said it was a great honour for him and his party to have the opportunity to visit this city. "Lahore is a place which is familiar and dear to the Chinese people. The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Chairman Liu Shaoqi visited your city respectively. At that time, the whole city turned out to welcome them."

"The Chinese people were deeply touched by those scenes of warm reception, which remain fresh in their memory to this day. Lahore is a beautiful city with an ancient culture, where we have seen splendid cultural relics and historic sites created by your ancestors through hard work. Lahore is also a heroic city. In the past, you waged a protracted and arduous struggle to rid yourselves of colonialist enslavement and win national liberation. Today you are making an unremitting effort to safeguard Pakistan's independence and sovereignty and develop its economy and culture."

Their speeches were greeted with rounds of applause. On behalf of the citizens of Lahore, Mayor Rahman presented Zhao Ziyang with a credential of the honorary citizen of Lahore and a big key to the city. Premier Zhao expressed thanks for this.

Leaves Lahore for Katmandu

OW040717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here this morning for Nepal, after winding up his four-day successful official visit to Pakistan. Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi as well as Governor of Punjab Province Lt General Ghulam Jilani Khan, saw him off at the airport. A warm and ceremonious send-off took place before the Chinese premier's departure. The president and Premier Zhao Ziyang shook hands and said good-bye to each other. All the well-wishers waved to the Chinese premier and his entourage. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin was also present at the airport to see the premier off.

Yesterday evening, Governor Ghulam Jilani Khan gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese premier and all the Chinese guests. President Ziaul Haq was present at the dinner.

Ziaul Haq on Zhao Visit

OW040850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Lahore, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed the confidence that the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pakistan will have very encouraging and far-reaching effects. He gave a press conference at Lahore airport this morning immediately after the Chinese premier departure here. He said that he had very pleasant and cordial talks with the Chinese premier. He added that the Chinese premier assured him that the friendship between the two countries will last forever and will become stronger with the passage of time.

He declared that China is a reliable friend and they do what they say. The friendship between China and Pakistan is deep rooted in the hearts of the people of the two countries. The president pointed out that both China and Pakistan have an identity of views and mutual understanding on all important bilateral and international issues. He said that this region is facing a grave danger and both China and Pakistan have worked together for the solidarity of the region. He said that the visit of the Chinese premier to Pakistan is also very important for world peace. Both China and Pakistan are developing and peace-loving countries and none of them has any designs against any other country, he added.

The president said that the Chinese premier extended an invitation to him for a visit to China and he has accepted the invitation.

Nepalese Press on Visit

OW031716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Katmandu, 3 June (XINHUA)--"The Chinese premier's visit to this country marks the first by a top foreign leader after our recent-and-landmark-elections," said the Nepalese daily, THE RISING NEPAL, in a signed article today.

Looking forward to Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit which is to begin on June 4, various ministries and departments of Nepal have for the past three weeks been engaged in busy preparations, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

The Nepalese press has run a series of editorials and special articles warmly greeting the forthcoming visit of the Chinese premier. Newspapers and magazines have devoted much space to photos of and biographical notes on Zhao Ziyang. In a special dispatch praising China's assistance to Nepal, the Nepalese national news agency said: "The assistance made available to Nepal at a time when China herself is striving towards economic readjustment reflects significantly the deep friendship and understanding between the two countries."

The weekly ARPAN said in its May 29 editorial that at a time when the international situation is tense and small countries are menaced by hegemonistic politics, Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Nepal will be significant. Another Nepalese weekly, NAYE KIRAN, said on May 29: "No problems between the two countries may disturb their friendly relations." It said that Premier Zhao's coming visit proves "our growing intimacy." In an editorial on May 31, the English weekly EVEREST said, "China is really a good friend among so many friends we have made so far." "There are many helps that China has extended to us that do speak its importance," it said.

Arrival in Nepal

OW040933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Katmandu, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived here at noon today for a four-day official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of Nepal at the invitation of the Nepalese Government.

Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa who is concurrently foreign minister [as received], greeted the Chinese premier in front of the gangway at the Tribhuvan International Airport. Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Thapa shook hands warmly. Five lovely Nepalese girls presented garlands to the Chinese premier at the welcome arch specially erected at the VIP enclosure of the airport. Two girls of the Chinese Embassy here presented bouquets to the premiers of Nepal and China. Arriving by the same special plane were Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, and Vice Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Lian Tianjun.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. In the company of the Nepalese prime minister, the Chinese premier was introduced to government ministers and high-ranking officers lining up to greet him. Among them were: Chief of the Army Staff General Singh Pratap Shah, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Naya Bahadur Khatri, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council Bhupalman Singh Karki.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Nepal-China Friendship Association Poorna Bahadur and President of Nepal-China Cultural Council Maniharsha Jyoti.

Present also to greet Premier Zhao were Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Ma Muming and his staff. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nepal were also present.

The national flags of Nepal and China were fluttering along the route from the airport to the royal guest house where the Chinese premier and his party will stay. Huge streamers reading "Long live Nepal-China friendship!" "Long live world peace!" and "Long live peaceful coexistence" were strung across the route. Hundreds of thousands of Nepalese Government employees, students and citizens stood on both sides of the route to cheer the Chinese guests when the motorcade drove by.

This is Premier Zhao's first visit to Nepal. But it is a third time for a Chinese premier to visit this country. The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai twice visited Nepal in 1957 and 1960. The then Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping visited the country in 1978. His Majesty King Birendra had visited China on several occasions. All these show that leaders of the two countries highly valued and attached great importance to developing friendly relations and close cooperation between the two countries.

XINHUA REVIEWS SITUATION IN BANGLADESH

OW021657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Dacca, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--The body of the late President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh was airlifted to Dacca from Chittagong this afternoon, announced Radio Bangladesh this evening. The radio reported that life in Chittagong is completely normal and all public and private businesses are open as usual. It also said that land and air communication with Chittagong has been restored and normal public transport operation in the city has been resumed this morning. Earlier today, the chiefs of the three services called on all officers and men of the Bangladesh Army to cooperate whole-heartedly with the government.

PRC Leaders Mourn Death

OW020802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, Wei Guoqing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council called at the Bangladesh Embassy here this morning to express deep condolences on the death by assassination of Ziaur Rahman, the late president of Bangladesh.

Wreaths sent by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, were placed on both sides of the portrait of Ziaur Rahman inside the mourning hall.

Among the visitors this morning were also Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs, and leading officials of other government departments, Jia Shi, Li Ke, Yu Yi, Wang Lanxi, Guo Xianrei, Xu Xin and Hou Tong. M.M. Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to China, was present at the mourning ceremony.

DUTCH NEWSMAN EXPELLED FOR 'POLITICAL ACTIVITIES'

OWO40404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0337 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (AFP)--Dutch journalist Willem Van Kemenade, Beijing correspondent of the Rotterdam newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD, left here Thursday after Chinese authorities effectively expelled him from the country. Mr Van Kemenade and his Chinese wife had been officially accused of activities "incompatible with the status of a correspondent."

The charges were made in a statement issued last month by a government spokesman which said that Chinese authorities had "advised" NRC HANDELSBLAD to recall Mr Van Kemenade and to "propose" a successor to him.

The "de facto" expulsion of Mr Van Kemenade, 38, came as the Chinese Government published "provisional regulations" for foreign journalists in China to ensure that their professional activities "shall not go beyond the limit of normal news coverage." But official sources said that the departure of Mr Van Kememade, the first foreign journalist asked to leave China in four years, was not connected with the new regulations.

Reports from The Hague said that a member of the Chinese diplomatic mission in the Dutch capital had denied that Mr Van Kemenade had been expelled, although he accused the Dutch journalist and his wife of "political activities" in China.

Mr Van Kemenade's wife, Phoenix Chang, a former Taiwanese national who was born in continental China, has been in Taiwan for several weeks expecting a baby, her husband said before leaving Beijing.

The government spokesman, in his statement last month, had also charged that "according to the department concerned," Mr Van Kemenade and his wife "behaved inappropriately" during several trips to China made before they settled in Beijing last September. The Chinese authorities refused to give details of the charges, but observers here believe "the department concerned" indicated public security. The authorities also appeared to have linked the action against the couple with intelligence activities on behalf of Taiwan, observers estimated.

NPC GROUP MEETS DENMARK'S QUEEN, PRIME MINISTER

OWO32012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Danish Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik received the visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC in Amalienborg here this morning. They had friendly and cordial conversations.

Early this morning, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen met with Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun and all members of the delegation. The Chinese and Danish leaders paid warm tribute to the excellent relations between the two countries. Anker Jorgensen said he was looking forward with great pleasure to visiting China in early autumn this year. Xi Zhongxun extended welcome to the prime minister's coming visit. They believed that, exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries is helpful to further mutual understanding and promoting the friendship between the two countries.

K.B. Andersen, chairman of the Danish parliament and Chinese Ambassador Qin Jialin attended the reception and meeting.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of Danish parliament.

YANG SHANGKUN-LED DELEGATION ENDS FRG VISIT

OW010820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, May 31 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here for home today after its official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was received by President Karl Carstens and exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on issues of mutual interest with three parliamentary groups in the Bundestag. It also visited the capital, Bavaria, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Hessen. The delegation arrived in West Germany on May 23.

Return to Beijing

OW020246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, returned to Beijing by plane yesterday after its visit to Austria, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC Ulanhu, greeted them at the airport.

JOURNALIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO GREECE

OW010246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese journalists delegation headed by director and chief editor of the WORKERS DAILY Xing Fangqun left here for home early this morning. During its visit here, it was received by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Press Under-Secretary A. Tsaldharis and other high officials. President of the Greek parliament Dhimitrios Papaspyrou had a warm and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests.

The delegation arrived here on May 19 at the invitation of the Greek Government. It visited factories, villages, scenic spots and historical sites in Crete, Peloponnessos and other places, and met with colleagues and friends in other circles.

YONG YIREN BRIEFS NORWEGIANS ON ECONOMIC POLICY

OW310950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Oslo, 30 May (XINHUA)--China's policy of opening its door to the outside world and absorbing foreign investments is "a long-term strategy, and by no means a matter of expediency," Rong Yiren, chairman and president of China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) said at a joint venture seminar here yesterday afternoon.

At the seminar for the Norwegian industrial leaders sponsored by the Norwegian Credit Bank, Rong said China's current economic readjustment is "not a negative, but a positive policy." During the period of readjustment, "the total volume of our foreign trade will show a steady rise and economic and technical cooperation with other countries will undergo a continued expansion," he said. China is ready to adopt, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, various forms of foreign investment to serve its construction work and to learn advanced technology and modern managerial methods which suit China's conditions, he added.

An agreement of cooperation between CITIC and Norwegian Credit Bank was signed by Rong Yiren and Leif T. Loeddesoel, president of the Norwegian Credit Bank, at noon yesterday. The CITIC delegation arrived here on May 28 at the invitation of the Norwegian Credit Bank after a visit to Finland.

FURTHER CONDOLENCES ON SOONG CHING LING'S DEATH

Bulgarians' Call at Embassy

OW040842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Peko Takov, vice-chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Ninko Stefanov, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and Mariy Ivanov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, called at the Chinese Embassy here yesterday morning to express condolences on the death of honorary President Soong Ching Ling and signed the condolence book. Peko Takov expressed condolences to Chinese Ambassador An Zhiyuan on behalf of the Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, and the State Council and Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

CSSR President's Message

OW031518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 CMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, yesterday sent a message to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deep condolences over the death of Madame Soong Ching Ling. The message reads:

Permit me to express to you and to the entire Chinese people deep condolences over the passing away of the outstanding woman representative of the revolutionary movement in China, honorary President of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Soong Ching Ling.

Polish Officials' Condolences

OW032042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--T. Mlynczak, vice-president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland and other officials called at the Chinese Embassy here today extending condolences on the death of honorary President Soong Ching Ling. The vice-president, on behalf of Polish leaders, expressed deep sympathy with the Chinese people and their government on the passing away of honorary President Soong Ching Ling.

In the three days, foreign diplomats and Overseas Chinese also called at the Chinese Embassy. Vice-governor of Gdansk has called at the Chinese Consulate General in Gdansk to express condolences.

SFRY President's Message

OW011619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent a message yesterday to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, extending sincere condolences on the passing away of honorary President Soong Ching Ling. The message reads:

On behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I should like to extend to you my sincere condolences on the passing away of honorary President Soong Ching Ling of the People's Republic of China. Honorary President Soong Ching Ling's dedication to her people has made her an integral part of the Chinese history.

SFRY Officials' Embassy Visit

OW031656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Rudi Kolak, vice-president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and Branislav Ilonic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, went to the Chinese Embassy here this morning, extending their condolences over the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of China. Many Yugoslav government leaders, generals, teachers and students also went there to offer their condolences from June 1 to 3.

SONG RENQIONG MEETS ROMANIAN WORKERS DELEGATION

OW011515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of its Organization Department, met with a Romanian Communist Party Workers' delegation in the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation is led by Nicolae Busui, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Caras-Severin County party committee.

In a cordial conversation, Nicolae Busui conveyed regards from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, and other Romanian leaders to Chinese party and state leaders.

Song Renqiong, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and its Secretariat, extended regards to Ceausescu and other leaders of the Romanian party.

Present at the meeting were Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was also present.

HUANG HUA MEETS YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY

OW021348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, today met with Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, now convalescing. They exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

At the end of the meeting, Vrhovec invited Huang Hua to visit Yugoslavia at his convenience. The Chinese vice-premier accepted. The Yugoslav secretary and his party will leave Beijing for home tonight.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SOVIET MIDDLE EAST SCHEMES

HK040602 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 81 p 3

["International Outlook" column article by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "New Soviet Schemes in the Middle East and Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Not long after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, a "high-ranking diplomat" in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, interviewed by DIE WELT, sneered at Carter's plans for setting up a "Rapid Deployment Force," saying, "What is a Rapid Deployment Force?" I believe we have already demonstrated this point in Afghanistan. I should remind you of a saying of Bismarck: "The Russians are very slow to rope the horse, but sometimes they ride as fast as the wind." This diplomat arrogantly proclaimed: We are now establishing in Afghanistan our "forward base system" for opposing the West's sphere of influence, and nobody is going to stop us doing this.

Soviet hegemonism's appetite for aggression is indeed enormous. However, objective developments have not turned out as splendidly as the Soviet leaders had imagined. In the past year and more, in the military aspect, the Soviet Union has been unable to "digest" Afghanistan despite the use of 100,000 troops; on the contrary, the Afghan guerrilla forces are developing and expanding. In the political aspect, the Third World countries have obtained a clearer picture of the features of the Soviet Union, their "natural ally," and even certain countries that had very close ties with the Soviet Union have stepped out to denounce its path of aggression; many countries in southwest Asia and the Gulf have become more alert and sought to strengthen regional unity and cooperation or to pursue new security guarantees. At the same time the West has strengthened its deployment for matching the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. Since Reagan took office, he has regarded this area as the current "center of rivalry" with the Soviet Union, and exerted himself to devise ways of erecting a break-water against the Soviet Union from Pakistan to Egypt and Turkey. He has also sought in various ways to increase his military presence in the area. America's West European allies are also actively cooperating. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have recently visited Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. Their visits are evidently connected with this process.

This is the grave reality facing the new czars after roping the horse. Hence they have not been able to ride "as fast as the wind." However Soviet hegemonism will certainly not untie the horse and "let it go free" on this account, as certain innocent people imagine. The Soviet Union has recently been doing everything possible to consolidate its "forward base" in Afghanistan and has continued to increase its military presence in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. According to foreign press agencies, the Soviet Union has sought military bases in certain Indian Ocean countries, and is now developing a group of islands belonging to a certain African country near the Gulf into the biggest Soviet naval base in the Indian Ocean.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has recently played some new tricks in an attempt to find a new way out, in order to deal with the changed situation. The Soviet Union has taken advantage of the recent crisis in Lebanon and also of the visits to the Soviet Union of the deputy prime minister and concurrently foreign minister of Kuwait, Libyan leaders, and the UN secretary general to launch a diplomatic offensive "working along two lines" at the Middle East and Persian Gulf. In the space of only 10 days, Soviet leaders have repeatedly proposed: 1) convening an international meeting, which the Soviet Union would also attend, to reach a package solution to Middle East problems; 2) convening an international meeting "to guarantee security in the Gulf." In fact, there is nothing new about all this. The Soviet Union proposed holding an international conference on Middle East problems many years ago, and the so-called "package solution" actually means brandishing the banner of supporting the Arabs against Israeli aggressive threats, bogging everyone down in protracted negotiations and delaying a solution to the problem, to enable the Soviet Union to intervene and encroach on others. Something similar to the conference to "guarantee security in the Gulf" was proposed in a TASS commentary in February last year.

Last October Arbatov, director of the Soviet Union's United States of America and Canada Institute, proposed the "demilitarization" of the Persian Gulf, and at the end of the year Brezhnev again put forward a five-point proposal on "guaranteeing peace and security in the Gulf" during his visit to India. Brezhnev also stated in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress last February that he was "not opposed to holding discussions linking problems connected with Afghanistan with the problem of security in the Persian Gulf." However, people have reacted very coolly to this Soviet rubbish. International public opinion has pointed out that these proposals are purely a "swindling peace offensive" while Soviet troops are continuing to commit aggression against a nonaligned country. A French newspaper published a cartoon satirizing Brezhnev as "waving a gun while chasing the goddess of peace."

However, why is the Soviet Union now singing the same old tunes again without getting weary of them? People can easily see from the current Middle East and Persian Gulf situation and the Soviet Union's recent behavior that its chief aims are, first, to counterattack U.S. and Western resistance to the Soviet Union in this region and in particular to take advantage of recent contradictions between the United States and Arab countries over resistance to the Soviet Union and the order of priority in solving Middle East problems, to sow discord between the United States and Arab countries and disrupt U.S. strategic deployment for rivalling the Soviet Union in this region. Secondly, the Soviet Union aims to make use of the confrontation between Syria and Israel in Lebanon to gain "entrance rights" for intervening afresh in Middle East problems and to again "move to center stage (in the Middle East)" (since the Camp David meeting under U.S. auspices, the Soviet Union has been excluded from solving Middle East problems). Thirdly, the Soviet Union wants to divert attention and extricate itself from its difficulties in Afghanistan. In saying that it is not opposed to discussions on the Afghan issue, while also stating that only "international aspects" (that is, the so-called threat to Afghanistan from foreign forces) can be discussed, and not Afghan "internal affairs" (that is, the Soviet Union was "invited" to invade Afghanistan), the Soviet Union is actually trying to turn itself from the accused into the accuser by holding an international conference, so as to legalize its aggression against Afghanistan. Fourthly, the Soviet Union is trying to gain the power of "legitimate interests" in the Persian Gulf, in order to gain an advantage there that it cannot at present gain easily by military force.

It cannot be said that the Soviet Union's constant launching of these diplomatic offensives will not play any part in deceiving and luring people. This is because the situation in the Middle East and Persian Gulf is complex and fluid, and there are many internal contradictions; in particular, Israel is still arrogant and aggressive, while the United States remains unable to produce a policy to win over the Arab countries to resist the Soviet Union together, while stubbornly clinging to its Israeli "trump card." However, so long as people look at the Soviet Union's hegemonist path they will naturally not find it difficult to pierce through its hypocrisy and cunning methods.

BEIJING TELEVISION REPORT ON SOONG'S MEMORIAL

HK031418 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 0755 GMT on 3 June begins live transmission of a memorial meeting for Soong Ching Ling. This 33-minute live television program is entitled "A Memorial for PRC Honorary President Soong Ching Ling."

This program opens with a shot of a portrait of Soong Ching Ling hanging over the rostrum at the center of the auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. This is followed by shots of the basket containing Soong's ashes and of her portrait. The basket is placed below the portrait and is draped with the flag of the CCP. The portrait is flanked by potted evergreens and flowers. Next, a man is seen ushering Deng Xiaoping to his apparently prearranged position on the rostrum. The film then shows a huge streamer hanging above the rostrum which is inscribed with the words: "A memorial meeting for Comrade Soong Ching Ling." The camera then cuts to Deng Xiaoping standing behind a microphone on the left-hand side of the rostrum, Hu Yaobang walking toward a microphone on the right-hand side of the rostrum, Chen Yun standing next to Deng, a man ushering in Hua Guofeng to stand next to Hu Yaobang, another man ushering in Li Xiannian to stand next to Hua Guofeng, a third man ushering in Xu Xiangqian to stand next to Li Xiannian while asking Li Xiannian to stand closer to Hua Guofeng, and Peng Zhen walking behind Xu Xiangqian. This is followed by a long shot of other leaders taking their places on the rostrum. The camera then cuts to the left-hand side of the rostrum showing a group of leaders standing silently. At this point, a man is seen ushering in Li Desheng to stand next to Fang Yi. Li is in army uniform. After this, Geng Biao is seen standing next to Li Desheng and Chen Muhua is seen standing next to Geng Biao. Next, Seypidin is seen asking about his place on the rostrum and a man is seen telling him to go to the right-hand side of the rostrum; Gu Mu is seen checking with the same man about his place on the rostrum. The camera then cuts to the right-hand side of the rostrum showing a group of leaders standing silently. This is followed by a long shot of other officials taking their places on the rostrum. After this, Yao Yilin is seen talking to Liao Chengzhi while Hu Juewen is seen standing next to Liao Chengzhi. Then Wang Renzhong and Song Renqiong are seen standing together.

The following successive shots show that the leaders standing on the right-hand side of the rostrum are Hu Yaobang, Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Xu Shiyu (in army uniform), Yu Qiuli, Seypidin, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Liao Chengzhi and Hu Juewen, in that order. Xiao Jingguang is seen standing behind Hua Guofeng. The following shot shows a male attendant putting a chair behind Chen Yun and asking Chen Yun to sit down. At this point, Deng Xiaoping is seen turning around and facing Chen Yun, and Chen Yun is seen and heard saying to the attendant: "No, no, I do not need it." The following shots show that the leaders standing on the left-hand side of the rostrum are: Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Geng Biao, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, an elderly man wearing sunglasses and Tan Zhenlin, in that order. After this, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyan can is seen standing behind Li Xiannian, Bo Yibo is seen standing behind Xu Xiangqian, Yang Jingren is seen standing behind Peng Zhen and, Ni Zhifu is seen standing between Yu Qiuli and Seypidin.

Hu Yaobang is then seen and heard declaring the opening of the memorial meeting and asking those present to observe 3 minutes of silence. During the 3 minutes of silence, the camera cuts to the leaders standing on the left-hand side of the rostrum, the leaders standing on the right-hand side of the rostrum, and former Vietnamese leader Hoang Van Hoan and other mourners standing in silent tribute in the auditorium. After this, Hu Yaobang orders the playing of the national anthem. During the playing of the national anthem, the camera cuts to Chen Xilian standing behind Geng Biao. After the national anthem, Hu Yaobang asks Deng Xiaoping to deliver the memorial speech.

Prior to delivering the memorial speech, Deng Xiaoping is seen bowing to Soong's ashes and portrait. When Deng is reading the memorial speech, the camera cuts to wreaths sent by the NPC, the State Council and other PRC party and government organizations; wreaths sent by Soong's relatives; and a huge streamer hanging in the auditorium which is inscribed with the words "eternal glory to Comrade Soong Ching Ling, a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter!" During the speech, the camera also cuts to the mourners standing in the auditorium, the leaders standing on the rostrum; Soong's portrait and the casket containing her ashes; and wreaths sent by Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, a person whose name is covered by a mourner, Fang Yi, in that order, and others.

During the later part of Deng's memorial speech, the camera cuts to wreaths sent by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqing, Bie Rongzhen and Peng Zhen, in that order. Following Deng's speech, Deng is seen bowing to Soong's ashes and portrait once again. Next, Hu Yaobang is seen and heard asking those present to bow to Soong's portrait. After this, Hu orders the playing of the Internationale. During the playing of the Internationale, the camera cuts to the mourners standing in the auditorium, Soong's portrait and the leaders standing on the rostrum. Hu is then seen and heard declaring the close of the memorial meeting. After this, Hu Yaobang is seen directing leaders to leave the rostrum and Deng Xiaoping is the first person to leave the rostrum. This is followed by a long shot of other leaders leaving the rostrum. The program ends with another long shot of leaders leaving the rostrum.

LEADERS ESCORT SOONG'S ASHES TO SHANGHAI

OW040249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--The urn bearing the ashes of the honorary President of the People's Republic of China Soong Ching Ling was taken to Shanghai by special plane this morning under the escort of Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Liao Chengzhi and Chen Muhua.

The funeral procession at the airport included Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Tan Zhenlin, Hu Juewen, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancaan, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, Hu Yuzhi and Qian Changzhao.

An honorary guard of People's Liberation Army soldiers escorted Soong Ching Ling's portrait and the urn draped with the flag of the Communist Party of China down the ramp to the plane, as a military band played a funeral dirge. Hundreds of representatives of army, navy and airforce, people from women's, youth and other organizations and young pioneers stood at attention as the procession passed by.

Escorting the ashes to Shanghai aboard the same plane were Soong Ching Ling's relatives, Pearl Suiying Sun Lin, Rose Siuhua Sun Tohang, Venus Shing Kung Tai, Paul Kiakong Tohan, Paul T.K. Lin, Chen Shu, Walter Chee Kwon Chun, Sau Chun Wong Chun, Yen Chun and Ni Bing.

Soong Ching Ling's granddaughter Lily Sun Wong, who arrived Beijing from Honolulu, U.S.A. on June 2 for the special occasion, also left for Shanghai by the same plane.

Also escorting the ashes to Shanghai were foreign friends Rewi Alley, George Hatem, Kinkazu Saionji, Seimin Miyazaki, Sol Adler, Israel Epstein, Ruth Coe and Talitha Agnes Gerlach.

Honorary President Soong Ching Ling's friends, including Liao Mengxing, K.Y. Wu and his wife, and Y.K. Cheng also escorted her ashes to Shanghai.

PENG ZHEN, DENG YINGCHAO MEET SOONG'S GRANDDAUGHTER

OWO40112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, yesterday afternoon met with Lily Sun Wong, granddaughter of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China. They extended a welcome to Lily Sun Wong for making a special trip from Honolulu to attend the memorial service for Soong Ching Ling and expressed sympathy to her.

ULANHU, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND NATIONALITY MEETING

OW030119 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The national meeting on trade and production of nationality products closed in Beijing on the afternoon of 1 June.

During the meeting, the State Nationality Affairs Commission held a tea party for all representatives to the meeting. Ulanhu, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Yang Jingren and Burhan Shahidi attended.

Wan Li, Yao Yilin and Yang Jingren heard a report by the meeting's leading group. Comrade Wan Li spoke encouraging the participants to continue doing a good job in trade and production of nationality products under the leadership of the party. We must further promote the prosperity of various nationalities along the socialist road, Wan Li said.

GU MU ON ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT, FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK030126 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jun 81 p 1

[By Re Xinren]

[Text] China's policy of opening up to the world will not change but she will continue to encourage and absorb foreign investment during the nation's economic readjustment, and China's exports will see a considerable expansion.

This was reaffirmed yesterday by Vice Premier Gu Mu in an exclusive CHINA DAILY interview.

Replying to a question, he said that China's policy of opening up to the world was not one of expediency, but a basic policy. He said: "In order to carry on its socialist modernization program successfully, it is essential for China to broaden technical exchanges and cooperation with other countries. History shows that no country can have any chance of getting modernized, if it insists on closing its door to the rest of the world."

Speaking of the present readjustment program, Gu Mu pointed out: "We have repeatedly stressed that this is a sober and healthy readjustment. Some people abroad have recently made some groundless remarks on China's readjustment policy which we find regrettable." However, he said, most people understood our policy.

The economic situation in the first few months of this year, he said, "shows that readjustment has produced better results than expected." This was borne out by the fact the production situation was very encouraging, especially in agriculture; light industry output in the first quarter continued to show a fairly large increase, an increasing amount of currency had been withdrawn from circulation, and there was a financial surplus.

"Readjustment" the vice premier said, "has invigorated China's economy and its success will surely bring about a bigger economic expansion."

In answer to a question regarding introducing and absorbing foreign investments, Gu Mu stressed that such acceptance was one of our long-term strategic policies.

"In the stage of economic readjustment" he said, "we will continue to absorb capital from abroad. There are key fields where foreign capital can be used, such as construction projects of energy and transportation, educational developments and technical renovation of old factories."

Internationally, there are at present many favorable factors and we should not let opportunities go by. We should work out the correct plans, make a proper selection of projects and then actively and steadily absorb foreign investment, he said.

As for foreign trade, Gu Mu said: "The past few years have witnessed relatively rapid development of our import and export trade, and the trend since the beginning of the year is also favorable."

The vice premier congratulated CHINA DAILY on its publication. He sees this newspaper as a new bridge for international exchange. He expressed the hope that the paper would play an effective role in strengthening friendly relations between China and the rest of the world, promoting friendship between people of all lands and furthering worldwide economic, technological and cultural exchange.

XINHUA: STATE REVENUES EXCEED EXPENDITURES

OW310802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--China's state revenues exceeded the expenditures in the first four months of this year, according to a national discussion on financial work just concluded here.

KEY INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES UPGRADED

OW291224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--China last year appropriated 3,700 million yuan (RMB) toward upgrading the equipment of key industrial and transport enterprises, improving their technologies and tapping potential. The total production capacity thus added last year is expected to increase these enterprises' annual output value by an amount double the state investment.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, state investment for upgrading and transforming existing enterprises covering all industries and trades last year totalled 13,740 million yuan, and 23,100 technical improvement projects were completed within the year.

Under the policy laid down by the State Council for the coming years, China's economic plans now stress tapping the potential of the existing enterprises instead of expanding the scope of capital construction or building large numbers of new factories.

This is to be done by introducing technical innovations, remodelling out-dated equipment, improving management and reorganizing enterprises.

China now has 400,000 industrial and transport enterprises. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, it was deemed necessary to build a large number of new projects since the country was then industrially backward. But with attention focussed on capital construction, many new projects have not been managed efficiently and have not yet reached their designed capacity.

Upgrading and expansion of existing facilities in 1980 boosted China's coal mining capacity by 5.4 million tons, oil extraction capacity by 98,000 tons and power generating capacity by 300,000 kilowatts.

Expansion of production capacity of existing textile mills in 1980 added 360,000 cotton spindles, 8,425 looms and a cloth printing and dyeing capacity of 340 million meters. The production capacity of woolen and silk textile mills grew as well.

In other fields, technical improvements have enabled existing factories to expand annual production capacity of refined sugar by 147,000 tons, sewing machines by 470,000, bicycles by 1.09 million and wrist-watches by 1.85 million.

Shanghai's textile industry is an outstanding example of technical innovation. Basically, Shanghai has built no new textile mills since 1949, but instead invested 560 million yuan for technical innovation in existing enterprises, accounting for less than 2 percent of their total profits. The total output value of the city's textile industry has increased to 13,000 million yuan a year, 7.3 times the 1949 figure.

Many of the spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing machines of Shanghai textile mills are rehailed products of the 1930s or 40s. The output of every one thousand spindles averages 45 kilograms of yarn per hour, as against 18 kilograms in the early 1950s. Carding, combing, drawing, winding and twisting machines have also been remodelled to increase their efficiency.

Energy saving was given priority in technical transformation. Last year, China adopted 869 energy-saving devices and techniques, which include turning oil-burning boilers into coal-burning boilers, making use of exhaust heat and gangue, and improving electric equipment, boilers, kilns and furnaces. As a result, 1.2 million tons of oil, 1.58 million tons of coal and 260 million kilowatt hours of power were saved last year.

AGRICULTURAL BANK INCREASES LOANS TO PEASANTS

OW281238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The China Agricultural Bank issued 1,020 million yuan in loans to individual peasants in the first four months of this year to help them develop a diversified rural economy, the vice-president of the bank, Wang Lan, said today. The sum is four-fifths of the total amount of loans issued in 1980.

The loans are granted to individuals and households through credit cooperatives, which are commune-based finance organizations under the leadership of the China Agricultural Bank.

They are used for a number of purposes such as developing biogas plants and establishing handicraft and service industries, and for financing sideline production like raising pigs and cattle.

The bank policy is to favor projects which will increase the earnings of the peasants. The interest rate ranges from 4.32 percent to 8.64 percent, according to the nature of the project.

In areas hit by natural disasters, peasants are receiving interest-free loans to buy grain.

The vice-president of the Agricultural Bank said: "The increase in loans to commune members is an important measure by the bank to carry out policies for developing the rural economy, formulated since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in December, 1978.

"According to these policies, while grain production should continue to increase, a diversified economy should be vigorously developed so that more commodities will be produced.

"This will increase the earnings of the commune members and meet the increasing demands of rural and urban people."

He said the initial results from the loans have been good. He cited the bank branch and credit cooperatives in Neijiang County in Sichuan Province which last year issued 3.37 million yuan to commune members, including 2.11 million yuan to 18,849 households to start sideline production.

The 2.11 million is expected to yield 4.17 million in extra earnings--261 yuan for each household. The loans have already produced 880,000 yuan in extra earnings.

Wang Lan said that during the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-76, sideline production was branded as capitalistic and only small loans were available to tide poor peasants over difficult times. Little or no money was available for developing production.

Wang Lan said at present individual peasants and households get only 4.2 percent of the total agricultural loans. Most loans granted by the bank go to communes and brigades, state-owned agricultural enterprises and state and collective rural commercial undertakings. However, he said, the percentage for individual peasants and households will grow.

The Agricultural Bank was established to aid the development of agriculture soon after the founding of the People's Republic, when it was known as the Agricultural Cooperative Bank.

Later it was incorporated into the People's Bank of China but was re-established as a separate entity in February 1979. It now has 27,800 branches and 59,000 rural credit cooperatives.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING FOOD INDUSTRY

HK010855 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Produce More Foods That Are Inexpensive, Nutritious, Substantial"]

[Text] Food, clothing, shelter and consumer goods are four important things in people's lives. The food industry, which solves the "food" problem, occupies an important position in the national economy. We have written several commentaries in succession to discuss such problems as increasing the production of textile goods, building materials and vegetables. Now, let us further discuss this important matter of developing the food industry.

After 30 years of development, a certain processing capacity has been reached in our food industry. However, compared with the economically developed countries of the world, the level of our production is very low and we still cannot cater to the daily increasing demands of the people. In the past, because of the one-sided emphasis on "production comes first, livelihood comes later," the development of the food industry was greatly affected. In a heavily populated country such as ours with much of the urban population consisting of working couples, developing the food industry to satisfy the people's daily need for food is obviously very important. According to the statistics of departments concerned, in the total retail volume of consumer goods in our society over the last 30 years, despite changes in individual cities, food still accounts for more than 50 percent of the four major commodities such as food, clothing, consumer goods and fuel. A household spends an average of about 59 percent of its income on food. In the future, following the development of the food industry, the increase of purchasing power and the socialization of housework, spending on food will still occupy a major portion of household expenditure. In addition, following the extensive employment of young women, the gradual reduction of old housewives, the increase of small urban households with working couples, the demand for more time to carry out studies and cultural activities and the decrease of time for preparing and cooking, people will make higher and higher demands on the food industry.

To develop the food industry, we can use factory-type production in place of the cooking chores of thousands of households and homes and cut the time required for the preparation of meals by workers to a minimum. The socialization of food production not only will result in conveniences for the households, but will also contribute to gradually changing and improving the diet of the people and balancing nutritional values, so that the limited amount of food will produce the greatest value. We must guarantee the cleanliness and sanitation of foodstuffs and change those unscientific and improper methods of food processing that damage nutrition and cause food to become easily spoiled. This also can only be realized in factory-type production.

To develop the food industry, we can make use of existing resources in a rational manner and improve economic results. At present, our agriculture is still underdeveloped, but the damage and losses after harvests are still quite serious. The use of preservation and processing technology in the food industry can eliminate such losses. Agricultural sideline products processed expeditiously are easier to keep and more convenient to transport and may also play the role of regulating supply in peak and off seasons and between places with surplus and deficiency.

To develop the food industry, we can practice comprehensive utilization and improve edible value. We must carry out necessary treatment of sideline products and leftovers. We can make use of farm materials which were formerly not used for food and develop new food sources. For example, the unedible parts of fish that are discarded can be processed into fish meal, fish oil and fish protein. Cottonseed cake, after treatment, can produce vegetable protein.

The food industry also has such distinguishing features as requiring less investment, producing faster results, providing more accumulation, contributing to exports and increasing employment. Take increasing employment, for example. Based on the production and technical level of our food industry at present, the productive forces required for the production of 10,000 tons of sugar can provide work for 1,000 people. The development of the food industry will also provide an impetus to the development of a series of component industries and diversified products and open up new ways for labor. The development of the food industry and the carrying out of socialized large-scale production can also cut down on energy consumption and reduce environmental pollution in cities.

Leaders at various levels must fully recognize the position and role of the food industry in the national economy, see the favorable conditions for developing the food industry, strengthen leadership, adopt measures and realistically solve such concrete problems as raw materials, production and scientific research. They must look upon the food industry as important work to grasp. Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin must pay attention to the development of the food industry. Other localities must also gradually grasp the food industry in key cities in line with local conditions. Based on the principle of economic rationality and specialized cooperation, they must smash the demarcation line of "ownership of departments and districts" and, by means of the coordination of the relationship between such links as product orientation, distribution, raw materials, production and handicraft with the help of the Chinese food industry association, promote the development of the food industry. Agricultural departments must cooperate with food industry departments, plan raw material bases for the food industry and supply sufficient quantities of up to standard raw materials for the food industry in a planned manner. Food industry departments must also pay proper attention to the economic interests of the raw material bases. Health departments must cooperate with other industrial departments to revise, supplement and perfect food hygiene laws. All departments concerned must adopt measures to encourage and support the development of the food industry. In short, leaders at all levels must pay attention to and show concern for the development of the food industry.

China has many favorable conditions for developing the food industry. As long as various districts and departments make joint efforts based on our national conditions, we will be able to provide people with food that is inexpensive, nutritious and substantial.

CONFERENCE ON RURAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY HELD

OW270808 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 25 May 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Yulin]

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 25 May (XINHUA)--How can we solve the problem of energy for use by the peasants in daily life? The experiences of various parts of the country show that an important measure is to popularize new energy-efficient cooking ranges that are low-priced and readily acceptable to the masses and produce quick results. At the same time, it is necessary to exploit and use such energy resources as marsh gas, solar energy, terrestrial heat and wind power in a planned and organized way. In this way, it will be possible to quickly alleviate and change the shortage of energy for use by the people in the countryside.

There are more than 170 million peasant households in our countryside, and each of them needs to use firewood or coal every day. At present more than half of these peasant households are short of firewood. Over 60 percent of the peasant households in Xinjiang, Hebei, Henan and Sichuan are short of firewood. The firewood shortage is even more serious for 600,000 people in 22 counties in the valleys of the Yarlung Zangbo, Lhasa and Nianchu Rivers in the southern part of the Xizang Autonomous Region, where firewood is more expensive than grain.

Firewood is in short supply, but its waste is also rather serious. Surveys show that the old-style cooking range used in many areas can only bring about 10 percent of the heat efficiency of straw into play. Therefore, to popularize new cooking ranges efficient with coal and firewood is an important way to solve the energy problem in our countryside. A number of cheap, durable, simple-structured, easy-to-build new cooking ranges that are efficient with coal and firewood have now been designed and developed according to local conditions in some localities. The materials for building such new cooking ranges are locally available. These new cooking ranges are generally 1/3 or 1/2 more efficient with coal and firewood than the old-style cooking ranges.

The State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Commerce and the State Supplies Bureau recently held a national conference in Henan to exchange experience in economizing on coal and firewood in the countryside. The conference called on all localities to solve the firewood problem for the peasants while doing a good job in agricultural production.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PAPER MAKES DEBUT 1 JUNE

OW010150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--CHINA DAILY is officially launched today, June first.

The first national English-language newspaper published since the founding of the People's Republic, CHINA DAILY is edited in Beijing and distributed nationwide. It is also printed in Hong Kong and distributed in Hong Kong, Macao and abroad.

On the front page of this first issue, CHINA DAILY carries an important article on the glorious life of Madame Soong Ching Ling. An excerpt from a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial on her great contribution appears on page four.

Frontpaged is a message of greetings sent by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the staff of CHINA DAILY, congratulating its publication. The premier says that "the publication of CHINA DAILY will help promote mutual understanding between Chinese and people in other countries." He hopes the staff "will pull together and work hard to make the paper a success."

The paper's editorial, entitled "A New Step in the History of Chinese Journalism" carried on page 4, explains the aim and meaning of the launching of this English-language daily in China. Letters from readers are also carried.

The official inaugural of CHINA DAILY coincides with International Children's Day. A special article about children by Rose Smith, 90-year-old veteran internationalist fighter, is on page five.

While covering political, economic and cultural events in China, the new CHINA DAILY also contains a considerable amount of world news from XINHUA and dispatches from other news agencies.

SCHOOLS IMPROVE, ENCOURAGE PHYSICAL TRAINING

OW311059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--A minimum of one hour physical training is obligatory to children throughout the country at kindergartens and upward to lay a good foundation for the nation's physique.

In kindergartens, such training is combined with outdoor activities and games while in primary and middle schools, the training includes all kinds of ball games, track and field and other events.

Every year, a sports meet is held at each kindergarten and school and the winners are elected to take part in district and then city events.

Any child who shows talents in a specific kind of sports will be recruited to the country's 2,000 spare-time physical training schools where they practise under good professional coaches. Besides these spare-time schools, the Young Pioneers palaces and centers that scatter in every district also coach children in sports.

The State Physical and Sports Commission's circular "State Standards for Physical Training" has set guidelines for fitness. The commission has tried to ensure that, beginning in the third year of primary school, all children are able to meet certain physical standards. Levels have been set in 10 areas, including jumping, throwing, climbing and running. The requirements rise with age and those failing to qualify continue to train until they do.

Funds for the promotion of fitness are allocated by the state each year. When more money or equipment is needed, the state encourages schools to develop their own sources. The various provincial and city governments also contribute to these funds. Money earned by students in work-study programs often goes to physical training programs. What is more, the students are encouraged to use make-shift sports equipment such as bamboo climbing poles, gymnastic bars and high jump stands and brick table tennis tables.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OWO40039 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Accompanied by a deputy secretary of the Chuxian Prefectural CCP Committee and others, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, on 4 May toured Quanjiao, Chuxian, Laian, Tianchang, Jiashan, Fengyang and Dingyuan, where he studied the situation and gave work guidance. Checking on the growth of crops on the way, he chatted with the broad masses and solicited their views. He also relayed the guidelines of the provincial CCP Committee on major rural tasks and delivered a number of speeches on work in stricken areas, agricultural production, the system of responsibility in agricultural production, the development of a diversified economy, the strengthening of ideo-political work and the furthering of political stability.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu stressed that various localities should make efforts to stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in agricultural production in all forms to win a bumper harvest this year. Judging from the overall situation in the province, he said, we have gained much experience in implementing the system of responsibility in agricultural production. It can be said that it is better to have a system of responsibility in agricultural production; it is better to give remuneration according to output; it is better to proceed from reality and do things according to local conditions than to seek uniformity in everything; and it is better to proceed under guidance than let things drift.

As to how to stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in agricultural production, Comrade Zhang Jingfu reiterated that it is necessary to do things according to local conditions and to give guidance according to the systems of responsibility adopted. Since the systems of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis and of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work formerly undertaken by the production teams have proved effective, efforts should be made to enhance them by strengthening leadership.

JIANGSU: DESTROY SUPERSTITION, BELIEVE IN MARXISM

HK031305 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 81 p 3

[Article by Xu Junhua [1776 0689 5478]: "Destroying Superstition and Believing in Marxism"]

[Text] There is a fundamental difference between scientific belief and the religious type of superstition. We must do away with the modern superstition of treating a revolutionary leader as a god and looking upon "every sentence" he says as "a truth."

This is not only because it is a kind of ignorance and runs counter to Marxism but also because if a country, a nation or a party proceeds in all cases by the book, it will become ideologically rigid, it will not be able to make further progress, its vitality will be destroyed and the party and the country will perish.

Modern superstition must be done away with but a revolutionary must have scientific belief. A scientific belief is a banner. Without it, there will be no objective in our struggle and there will be no direction in our progress. The reason why the proletariat and communists believe in Marxism and take it as the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is that it came into existence with the development of the revolutionary struggle of the world's most advanced class, the proletariat. It is the world's most advanced and most correct scientific system. It is universally applicable, and it is the ever-victorious weapon guiding the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat.

At present, after doing away with modern superstition, some comrades are going in for skepticism and nihilism. In their eyes, it seems as if Marxism had been in vogue for a time but is no longer in vogue. There are many reasons for the emergence of the so-called "crisis in belief."

One reason is that some comrades cannot explain new situations in the capitalist economic development in the past decades; as a result they doubt the truth of Marxism. In "The Communist Party Manifesto," Marx and Engels had already concluded: "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." At the beginning of this century, Lenin declared: Imperialism is decadent and dying capitalism. More than one century has passed since Marx and Engels drew that conclusion and more than half a century has passed even since Lenin drew his, but capitalism has not yet completely died out. The economy of some countries has developed even more rapidly. How should we consider this phenomenon? First, we should make clear that the "inevitable fall" of capitalism mentioned by revolutionary teachers was the fall of a kind of social system and was the end of an era. This process could not be completed very quickly. Imperialism is a world system. Because of the law of imbalance in political and economic development, it can only die out piece by piece. "It may remain in a decadent state for a relatively long period of time" and will be different from a dying old man who will pass away at any minute. Second, the temporary economic development of some capitalist countries will never change the uncompromising contradiction between the capitalist productive forces and the productive relations. So long as the capitalist economic system remains unchanged, the basic contradiction between the socialization of production and the capitalist ownership of the means of production will continue to intensify and capitalism will inevitably meet its doom. We should not waver in our basic views about the law of social development or waver in our belief in Marxism simply because of some changes in the situation.

Another reason is that some comrades do not understand that Marxism is a perfect and well-knit scientific system and not the mechanical addition of everything put forth by its founders. Revolutionary teachers are not gods. It is impossible that "every sentence" they say in their lifetime is "a truth." One or two conclusions made under specific conditions may be wrong or outdated, but the basic principles of Marxism are not outdated. For example, Marxist philosophy holds that material is primary and consciousness is secondary and that everything is in motion, developing and changing. Marxist political economy holds that production relations must suit the development of the productive forces and so on. All these are still universally applicable truths. Because some of our comrades come into contact with Marxism only through books of quotations and boldfaced type in newspapers and magazines, and because they do not have a systematic understanding of the whole ideological system of Marxism, much of what they see is only "one spot" of Marxism isolated and distorted to varying degrees and not the "whole leopard" of Marxism. They often indiscriminately consider as Marxism a phrase or two quoted from classical works or instructions, comments, speeches, personal conversations and even personal impressions as if these were all that Marxism contains. If some of these speeches and conclusions are corrected or rejected, they wrongly think that Marxism is outdated and no longer effective. This is the inevitable outcome of not looking upon Marxism as a whole scientific system. There is another reason. Some comrades view in a pessimistic light the twists and turns and reversals in the international communist movement and in our country's socialist construction and waver in their belief in Marxism. We hold that it is in conformity with the dialectics of historical development to have twists and turns in the international communist movement and that they are something expected by Marxists. Marxism never holds that history will develop smoothly or straightforwardly. In the history of mankind, the emergence and development of a new social system or a new ideological system without exception traversed a crooked and complicated road. When it wanted to gain a foothold, it had to clear away the old base; when it wanted to progress, it had to remove the obstacles of old ideas, old habits and old conventions; and when it wanted to perfect itself, it had to overcome its own weak points and correct its own mistakes. How much strenuous organizational, propaganda and explanatory work it had to do before it could be convincing and acceptable to the people! Twists and turns in history cannot prove that Marxism is outdated but they can help to accumulate experience for blazing a new trail for history's smooth development in the future. As Marx put it, "No serious historical catastrophe is not compensated by historical progress."

We must point out that suffering reversals on several occasions, our country's socialist construction was precisely the outcome of departing from Marxism. Let us take the several reversals occurring after the founding of our country as examples. In addition to the frenzied sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing reactionary cliques, the causes for the economic reversals in the latter part of the 1950's and in the 10 chaotic years of "the Great Cultural Revolution" were that in our guiding ideology, we were not able to persist in using the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to understand and handle problems in socialist construction. We were not clear about the tortuous character and complexity of building socialism in a big and economically backward country like ours. In addition, we were unable to persist in integrating the basic principles of Marxism with the reality of China's socialist construction and to find a way for socialist construction suitable for China's national conditions. Just see which of the following is in conformity with Marxism: the blowing of "the communist wind," "transformation in poverty," "cutting the tail of capitalism," criticizing grasping economic work as "the theory that social development results only from productive forces," criticizing handling affairs according to objective economic laws as "right deviationist conservatism," criticizing concern for material benefits as "revisionism," and criticizing individual management and market mechanism as "capitalism." Facts have proved that whether we achieve victories or suffer reversals in the process of building socialism depends on whether or not we act in accordance with Marxism.

When we say that Marxism is worth believing in, we do not mean that Marxism is already exhaustive truth nor do we mean that a ready answer to any difficult question can be found in books. Marxism has to develop with the development of practice. Each new experience and new achievement in the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experimentation add new substance to Marxism and open up the way for the development of Marxism. It is necessary for us to use the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism to provide scientific explanations for new situations and new problems emerging in our advancement. It is also necessary for us to carry out arduous theoretical creation in our future practice. There are some people among us who do not look upon Marxism as a guide for action but look upon it as a dogma. They only memorize one or two phrases or one or two sentences of Marxism and do not learn from revolutionary teachers their stand, viewpoints and methods in observing problems and solving problems. No wonder they are at a loss when faced with complicated problems. They can only blame themselves for not having mastered the weapon of Marxism and should not blame the weapon for their own ineffectiveness.

At present the erroneous trend of thought of doubting and negating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought actually exists in the society. Some people know nothing about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought but wantonly describe Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as something not worth a cent. They look upon "nihilism" as something in vogue and look upon skepticism as "seeking truth." It seems as if the one who negates Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought most frequently and most thoroughly is the one whose mind is the most "emancipated." One or two individuals even openly deny that Mao Zedong Thought is scientific and put forth that it should be replaced by new thinking. This is even more arrogant and ignorant. What other thinking in today's world can rival Marxism? There is none. In China, if we abandon Mao Zedong Thought, what do we have to replace it with? Is it the thinking of Confucius? No, that will not do. Is it the three people's principles? No, that will not do. Is it the stuff of the Western bourgeoisie? No, that will not do either. The reason is that bourgeois ideology serves capitalist private ownership, and it cannot serve socialist public ownership. If we copy mechanically and apply indiscriminately the theoretical system of the Western bourgeoisie, we are bound to do harm to the party, the country and the people.

Nothing can be easier than negating something and anyone can do that. But it is extremely difficult to create and to score achievements. How much hardship has Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought undergone and how much wisdom of outstanding persons and the masses of people has it crystallized in its development over the past century and more!

For the past decades, our party has been using the Marxist, that is, the communist world outlook, to guide the revolutionary struggle, to unite and educate the broad masses of people. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has struck chords in the hearts of millions of people. We will never agree to treating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought frivolously, and we should not recklessly destroy our scientific belief. All communists, CYL members and revolutionaries who truly struggle for the people's cause should struggle with assurance and with a clear-cut stand against the phenomenon of slandering and negating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the party and the people.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ADDRESSES STANDING COMMITTEE

SK040608 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the seventh session of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 3 June after a 7-day session. During the session, the Standing Committee members conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the meeting of municipal and prefectural party committee secretaries convened by the Shandong provincial party committee, heard and discussed Deputy Provincial Governor Qin Hezhen's report on Shandong's development of a diversified economy, discussed temporary provisions for development of a diversified economy and various rules concerning forest protection and forestry development and decided to ask the provincial people's government to make revisions of the provisions and rules before they are promulgated for trial implementation. The Standing Committee members discussed and approved the detailed regulations for implementing the State Council's regulations on staff and workers relative-visiting leave, discussed and adopted measures on increasing pensions for cadres and workers granted privileges [words indistinct] have made special contributions and approved personnel assignments and removals. The Standing Committee members also heard the summing-up report of Chairman (Zhang Tianheng) of the provincial election committee on county-level direct elections and the report of Deputy Jinan Mayor (Liu Zhengsong) concerning Jinan's (Daweier) Road expansion project and checked and approved the report of the provincial statistics bureau on the results of the 1980 Shandong provincial economic plan.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and spoke at the session.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Rubing affirmed the active role played by People's Congress standing committees at all levels since their founding and appreciated the important achievements they have scored under the leadership of party committees at all levels in enacting the people's democracy, strengthening socialist legal systems, promoting and improving our work in all fields, establishing closer ties between the party and the government and the masses and achieving readjustment of the national economy and a situation of stability and unity.

Comrade Bai Rubing set forth future tasks for People's Congress standing committees at all levels. He said: To conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's major principle on readjusting the economy and stabilizing the political situation and to do a better job in all work in our province, People's Congress standing committees at all levels should profoundly study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech to enhance the people's political consciousness in implementing the line set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. They should actively do a good job in local legislation and accelerate and guarantee the development of all undertakings through laws and decrees. People's Congress standing committees must give full play to their role as supervisors to people's governments, courts and procuratorates, establish closer ties with people's deputies, heed and relay the voice of the masses to the higher levels, practice the work style of frugality and diligence, and encourage the spirit of climbing Taishan Mountain in overcoming difficulties and doing all work.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Party committees at all levels should strengthen the leadership over all work of People's Congress standing committees, strive to offer them essential work conditions, upgrade their status and role, further understand the significance of their work, genuinely include it in the agenda, strengthen the organizations under People's Congress standing committees and help them solve all problems that can possibly be solved.

Attending the session were Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchao, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun and Wang Jiechen, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Also attending the session were Deputy Provincial Governors Qin Hezhen, Liu Peng and Zhu Qimin and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, committees, departments, offices and bureaus concerned under the provincial people's government and People's Congress standing committees at municipal, county and city levels.

In his report, Deputy Provincial Governor Qin Hezhen said: In last year's diversified economy, our achievements were great. So were our problems. Party and government organs at all levels strengthened leadership over diversified economic production in 1980. As a result, our province's total income from diversified economic production was 22 percent greater than that in 1979. Each peasant earned 162 yuan on average. This proves the important role and function of the diversified economy in the national economy.

Deputy Provincial Governor Qin Hezhen said: The major problem we have in developing the diversified economy is caused by the ultraleft pernicious influence, which considers socialists as people who plant grain crops, engage in collective production and develop a self-sufficient, small-scale peasant economy and considers capitalists as people who strive to make money, engage in sideline household occupations and develop consumer goods production. Some comrades still think it improper to let certain commune members become wealthier than others. Many comrades are hesitant to ease policy restrictions and create opportunities for developing a diversified economy. Other problems are the imbalance in development, disorderliness in systems and plans, shortages of advanced technology and managerial skills and obstruction of marketing channels.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS SEE SOONG SERVICE

OW032140 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon people from all walks of life in Shanghai, with the deepest grief, listened to or watched the memorial service for Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, over the radio or on television. Everybody was moved by the solemn and stirring mourning music. They listened attentively to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's condolence speech and recalled the brilliant lifelong contributions to the revolution by Comrade Soong Ching Ling, a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC Committee watched the televised memorial service for Comrade Soong Ching Ling. Among them were Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan, Wang Jian, Li Gancheng, Pei Xianbai, Yang Di, Song Richang, Feng Depei, Jing Renqiu, Lu Yudao, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu, Xu Wensi, Tang Junyuan and others.

Over 700 staff and workers of the Shanghai cotton textile plant No 30, which Comrade Soong Ching Ling had inspected 26 years ago, watched the televised memorial service.

Commanders and fighters of the various PLA units stationed in Shanghai also watched and listened to the memorial service in barracks, at airports and on ships.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART

HK020203 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 May 81 p 3

[Article by Qun Ming [5028 2494]: "Literature and Art Must Serve the People and Socialism"]

[Text] In 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly put forth in "Talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art" that revolutionary literature and art must serve the broad masses of people and held that this was a basic question of principle. Forty years have passed. Has this question become "something of the past" because the "talks" has become "an historical document?" Of course not. As an important integral part of Mao Zedong Thought, the idea that literature and art must serve the broad masses of people still has its practical significance in giving guidance. It is still one of the basic ideas that we should continue to adhere to and implement.

Literature and art serving the broad masses of people and literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers are not mutually exclusive but are in keeping with each other. In fact, Comrade Mao Zedong already made this very clear. What we meant by the broad masses of people were four kinds of people--the workers, peasants, soldiers, and the laboring masses and intellectuals of the urban petit bourgeoisie. He said, "These four kinds of people constitute the overwhelming majority of the Chinese nation, the broadest masses of the people." "Our literature and art should be for the four kinds of people we have enumerated." At another place, while stressing that literature and art should serve the broad masses of people, he put forward the slogan that they were "first for the workers, peasants and soldiers." Such an opinion is both comprehensive and emphatic. It is entirely correct. However, Lin Biao and "the gang of four" cut this correct slogan apart and distorted it. They misrepresented "first for the workers, peasants and soldiers" as "only for the workers, peasants and soldiers." Then they brought it into the orbit of their political conspiracy, and with ulterior motives, they set various limits and restrictions for "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers." They stipulated by force what to write and how to write and finally they pushed literature and art to a dead end. Evidently, what they meant by "serving the people" had long deviated from Mao Zedong Thought. The meaning of the slogan had already been distorted and deprived of its essence. Since the smashing of "the gang of four," people have exposed and criticized this. They have analyzed its reactionary nature and the serious consequences which resulted from it. It is entirely proper for them to do so. Only through this kind of criticism can we clean up the filth and dirt which Lin Biao and "the gang of four" smeared on the slogan "first for the workers, peasants and soldiers" and restore the original features of Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific exposition on this problem. It is obviously wrong to look upon this kind of criticism as rejecting the idea of literature and art for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is also wrong to think that after criticizing the fallacies and crimes on this problem of Lin Biao and "the gang of four," we should no longer mention literature and art first for the workers, peasants and soldiers. With the development of history, the range of "the broad masses of people" in our country today has been extended. But the workers, peasants and soldiers are still the main body of the broad masses of people and are still the main audience we serve. It is precisely for this reason that last year when the party Central Committee put forth the general slogan for our literary and artistic work--"Literature and art for the people, literature and art for socialism"--the slogan "first for the workers, peasants and soldiers" was still stressed. This fundamental idea should never be shaken or ambiguous.

When we stress that literature and art should first serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we never exclude writing about people other than the workers, peasants and soldiers. Recently, because intellectuals, "rightists," sons of senior cadres, overseas patriots and criminals have been depicted frequently in certain literary and artistic works, some comrades have referred to this phenomenon as "the domination of five kinds of people." We think this kind of saying is quite one-sided.

The first reason is that it does not conform to facts. There are plenty of literary works which reflect people other than these five kinds. The second reason is that it is not scientific to judge what kind of people some literary and artistic works serve by the kind of people they have depicted. Works depicting the workers, peasants and soldiers may not serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and works not depicting the workers, peasants and soldiers may serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. What counts is whether or not the writer takes the stand of the broad masses of people and writes with the aim of serving the people. If the answer is positive, it will be possible for him to be acclaimed by the workers, peasants and soldiers regardless of the subject matter and what kind of people he writes about.

Of course, we must also admit that for some time there have been relatively too few literary and artistic works reflecting the life of or portraying images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is particularly so in some forms of literature and art where the reflection of the workers, peasants and soldiers, especially peasants, is indeed too rare. This kind of situation should really draw the serious attention of literary and artistic workers and we should take measures for improvement. According to statistics on books and magazines distributed throughout the country, the average amount of money spent on books by each person in rural areas below the county level in 1979 was only 0.39 yuan, and even in 1980, it was only 0.55 yuan. If the portions spent on textbooks and new year pictures is deducted, the "market conditions" of other literary and artistic reading materials in rural areas are too poor. Of course, the rural economic conditions account for this, but it also exposes the problem of too little literary and artistic reading material truly serving the peasants. Not long ago, some peasants said, "Literature and art have entered the big cities." This criticism is both sharp and to the point. It is gratifying to see that many literary and artistic workers are already aware of this problem. They either persist in striking roots in rural areas for a long period of time or, disregarding their poor health and advanced age, conscientiously plunge into the thick of rural life, try hard to reflect the appearance of the new socialist countryside and painstakingly portray images of socialist new people on the new Long March. They have already reaped rich fruits. We earnestly hope that more literary and artistic workers will follow their examples.

Today, literature and art must serve the people and must serve socialism. Literary and artistic workers still have to solve the problem of plunging into the thick of life, understanding the broad masses of people and identifying their ideology and feelings with those of the broad masses of people. Under the pretexts of "plunging into life" and "remolding world outlook," "the gang of four" wantonly persecuted literary and artistic workers and seriously ravaged their bodies and minds. It goes without saying that the account must be thoroughly squared. Nevertheless, we should never "criticize" and abandon correct slogans such as "plunging into the thick of life" and "remolding world outlook." Some comrades once thought that it was no longer necessary "to plunge into the thick of life" and they disliked the idea that "the level of creation should be raised and the writers should go down among the people," as if the writers' own lives were sufficient material for them to write for the rest of their lives. Some comrades even disliked the ideas of "remolding world outlook," using Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought as guidance for literary and artistic creation, and so on. They held that all these should not be mentioned and writers should be allowed to write in whatever way they pleased. In fact, they had gone from one extreme to another. They are also wrong. Facts have proved that such practice will not help to enhance the prosperity of socialist literature and art at all but will be harmful to the literary and artistic workers' own progress. As "engineers of human souls," writers try hard to remold their world outlook, influence and help their readers with their own fine and noble souls and provide healthy and profitable spiritual food for them. Is there anything wrong with this? If we neglect remolding ourselves, we will not only take the wrong road by mistake but will also have a bad influence on the readers. This is something serious writers will not entertain.

Besides, if literary and artistic writers really want to speak for the people and to create fine works which will do credit to our time and our people, it is far from being enough to rely just on the narrow scope of their "own" "lives." They must "conscientiously gather source material, themes, plots, language and idylls from the life of the people and nurture themselves with the people's spirit of working hard to create history." If they simply close the door, bury themselves in books, patching things up with the help of certain skills and cleverness, or tirelessly exhibiting their not too noble souls and endless "agony" and "misfortune," they will not have any future. Of course, there should be a fundamental difference between the kind of "going into the thick of life" and "remolding world outlook" we mention and "the gang of four's" stuff of persecuting the literary and artistic workers. Under new historical conditions, we should gradually accumulate experience in this area and find some practical ways.

Before literature and art can serve the people and socialism, we must solve the problem of how to suit the forms to the needs of the broad masses of people. Viewed from the present situation, the problem of whether the forms should be "Westernized" or "nationalized" and "kept obscure" or "popularized" is worth studying. Since the downfall of "the gang of four" and with the development of the ideological emancipation movement and the strengthening of cultural intercourse with foreign countries, some writers have made valuable attempts and serious exploration of literary and artistic forms, styles and schools and a gratifying situation of "a hundred flowers blooming" has begun to emerge. Compared with the past situation of setting up literary and artistic stereotyped "models," this is undoubtedly a welcome trend. We should give spiritual support and encouragement to writers who have made efforts to this end, irrespective of our personal tastes and irrespective of the success or failure of such exploration. We should not be surprised at something out of the ordinary or discriminate against it and attack it as "heresy" and "liberalization." Even if there is a difference of opinion, we should adopt the method of presenting facts and reasoning things out with good intentions.

What then is the aim of such new exploration in literature and art by literary and artistic workers? It is nothing other than to serve the broad masses of people and to turn literature and art into something which the broad masses of people love to see and hear and something which they understand. Of course, this takes time and cannot be done in a single try. But we should be clear in our minds that we should strive toward this end. However, at present, some comrades seem to be blazing new trails for the sake of blazing them and turning literature and art into something obscure and hard to understand. They think they are wise in this way and even say that some literary and artistic works are only for a selected few "readers" and that if the majority of people cannot understand them, they simply do not have to read them. It is not altogether wrong for one "school" to hold such a viewpoint. But the attitude of looking upon it as something glorious to serve only a minority of people is not commendable. Even when the ancient poet Bai Juyi initiated the new songs and poems movement, he held that poems should be understood even by old women. Should we recede today from where Bai Juyi was? If so, we would be going too far. Besides works which purposely make something difficult and "obscure," there are many literary and artistic works which can only be circulated within a certain limited "circle" and cannot be directly accepted by the broad masses of people. This is particularly so in rural areas, where many new literary and artistic works with very good contents are far less welcome than popular novels such as "San Xia Wu Yi" (The Chivalrous Swordsmen) and "The Complete Story of Yue Fei." This is also a problem worth studying. In addition to reasons such as insufficient propaganda work, it has much to do with the fact that many new literary and artistic works do not attach enough importance to nationalization and popularization. Although their contents may be good, they do not suit the customary tastes of the readers there. They are not understood and so they are of no use either. This is regrettable. Lu Hsun said 50 years ago: "In order to serve the masses, we must try hard to make our works easily understandable. This is also the effort correctly made by progressive artists." If it was impossible for writers to do so because of social conditions in those days, writers of today possess ample freedom to do so. Let us strive toward this goal!

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI, OTHERS MOURN SOONG

HK040141 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Summary] Responsible persons of the party, government and army in Guangdong, people of all circles, and the cadres and masses throughout the province watched or listened to the broadcast of Comrade Soong Ching Ling's memorial service on the afternoon of 3 June. They deeply mourned this great patriotic, nationalist, internationalist and communist fighter.

"Guangdong is the native province of both Mr Sun Yat-sen and Comrade Soong Ching Ling. Comrade Soong Ching Ling in her early years helped Mr Sun Yat-sen in arduous revolutionary struggle in Guangdong. She has left a profound impression on the minds of the people of the province."

Leading comrades of the province who watched or listened to the broadcast included Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Wang Quanguo and Wang De.

NANFANG RIBAO ARTICLE STRESSES COLLECTIVE SPIRIT

HK010557 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 81 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" article by Dai Hai [2071 3189]: "We Should Still Stress Collectivism"]

[Text] It is a kind of collectivist spirit for workers to love their factories and peasants their communes and brigades. We advocated this spirit in the past and we should still do so now. There ought to be no question about this. However, judging by recent events on certain communes and brigades, it seems that some people no longer stress this point much.

According to reports in relevant material, one brigade spent 3 years and devoted great effort to training one tractor driver, and everyone hoped that he would apply the technique he had learned in contributing to collective production, but things unexpectedly turned out contrary to people's wishes. This spring, the tractor driver bought a tractor himself, hired an assistant and set himself up in a private transport business instead of working for the brigade. This turned the brigade's "iron ox" into a "dead ox" unable to plow the fields. As a result the tractor driver made money. His pleasure was indescribable as he pulled out roll after roll of notes from his bulging pocket and counted them in fives and tens with a moist finger. However, the cadres and masses of the brigade were deeply hurt because of all the time and effort they had spent in training a man with technical talent who had then flown away. And what were they to do now, in the busy season of spring farming?

This kind of vexation has undoubtedly occurred in quite a number of places, not just on one brigade.

Why are some people only concerned about making money privately without bothering about the collective interests? This is directly linked to the fact that they have misinterpreted the policy of allowing some people to become rich before others. We should know that allowing some people to become rich ahead of others should mainly be accomplished on the basis of promoting collective production. It certainly does not mean that everyone can fling away the collective and follow his own road. This is because the road we are following is that of socialism, the collective economy remains the main component of the rural economy, and our people remain members of the production teams. It is therefore an elementary demand that the peasants should bring into play the collectivist spirit and love the communes and brigades, as workers should love their factories, sales personnel their shops, and students their schools. The collective spent money on training that tractor driver in technology, yet he was unwilling to work for the collective and used his training as capital to make money in his own way. It can be imagined that if everyone with technical skills in the production teams "emulated" him and followed his method, collective production could not be carried on, and the "production teams" could not function as production teams.

In the past, capitalism was criticized everywhere under "leftist" guiding ideology, and especially during the tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and peasants were also said to be following the capitalist road if they made use of their skills to carry out a little domestic sideline production. As a result the peasants had no freedom at all. We should never forget this lesson at any time. However we should not now interpret small freedoms under the great collective as absolute liberalization, and only be concerned for individual riches without caring about the collective wealth. Instead we should pay attention to integrating the interests of the collective and the individual, make full use of our skills and strive to make more contributions to developing the collective economy. Rural cadres should endeavor to do everything that benefits the collective and boldly arrest and deal with unhealthy phenomena that do not benefit or even harm the collective interests.

WUHAN PLA UNITS HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LI YINGXI

OW040205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Wuhan, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Li Yingxi [2621 6601 1585], member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and former deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units, died as a result of illness in Wuhan on 22 May this year at the age of 79.

Comrade Li Yingxi was a native of Shangcheng County, Henan Province. He took part in the peasants revolt in March 1928, became a CCP member in April and joined the worker-peasant Red Army in November 1930. During the protracted revolutionary war, brave and good in fighting and fearless of sacrifice, he went through tests under adverse conditions and accumulated rich experiences in military work. Following the nationwide victory, he assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, worked responsibly, cautiously and painstakingly and made contributions toward army building. Humble and prudent, he maintained ties with the masses, worked hard and led a simple life. He was straightforward and practiced criticism and self-criticism. Even after leaving his post for recuperation, he remained concerned about party and state affairs, voiced hearty support of the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and was full of confidence in socialist modernization.

The Wuhan PLA units held a memorial meeting in Wuhan on 28 May in memory of Comrade Li Yingxi. Wreaths were sent by Comrades Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Geng Biao, Wang Renzhong, Yang Dezhi, Tan Zhenlin, Xiao Jingguang, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Su Yu, Han Xianchu, Yang Yong, Wang Ping [3769 1627], and Chen Xilian.

HUNAN CALLS FOR INCREASING WORK FOR MINORITIES

OW032136 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government issued a joint directive recently calling for intensification of work in the multinational areas.

Hunan has over 2 million people of minority nationalities. In addition to those who reside in Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and a few other autonomous counties, many national minorities are scattered in townships and rural areas of 50 or so counties and cities throughout the province.

The directive of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government urges all localities to step up the propagating of party policies on minority nationalities so as to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres--particularly leading cadres--at all levels for implementing party policies on minority nationalities.

The directive says: To safeguard the national minorities' equal rights and economic interests, the ethnic communes should do their work according to special ethnic and regional characteristics. They should be given greater rights of self-management than ordinary communes. Appropriate considerations must also be given to those production brigades where national minorities are concentrated.

The directive of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government urges government organizations and departments concerned at all levels to assist national minorities in developing their economy in terms of material and financial resources and technical know-how, saying that the forestry departments and the state-run lumber areas, in particular, must integrate protection and development of the woodland resources with the local national minorities' economic interests. The directive specifically stipulates that, during the 3-year period beginning in 1981, the basic purchase quotas for the ethnic communes in the multinational areas will be reduced by one-half; that, until 1983, agricultural tax will be exempted for those ethnic communes where the average net per capital income is below 60 yuan; that, until 1983, business income tax will be exempted for all enterprises run by multinational communes and brigades, and so will be the tax on slaughtering animals for the ethnic commune members who kill their livestock for their own consumption; and that, beginning this year, no quotas for edible vegetable oil procurement will be given to commune members of the Hui and Uygur nationalities.

To help the national minorities develop their education, the directive urges all localities to give consideration to the national minorities' special characteristics while designing schools and planning classes so as to encourage the ethnic young people to attend the local schools.

The directive of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government also urges the light industrial and commercial departments to organize production and supply of special commodities needed by national minorities and to set up special counters for selling ethnic goods to satisfy the needs of the national minorities.

BRIEFS

HENAN POPULATION--Professor (Liu Zhen), vice chairman of the national population society and director of the population theory research institute of the people's university, was recently invited to Henan to make a report on the population issue. Some 2,000 people including responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, the Henan Military District, and other full-time cadres, listened to the report, (Liu Zhen) reported, on the development of the population before and after liberation in China. He said that the orientation of the development of the population should become stable when the population growth is reduced to a certain number. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81 HK]

HUNAN POLICE INSTRUMENTS--In line with the State Council's regulations on the use of weapons and instruments by the people's police, the Hunan provincial public security department recently delivered the first batch of police instruments to all public security organizations throughout the province. These instruments, which include clubs, ropes, handcuffs and whistles, are accessories to the weapons already owned by the people's police and are meant to be used against criminals who resort to violence in resisting the people's police in executing their duty. When the people's police are stopping a criminal act, in addition to using their weapons according to law, they may also use clubs and other instruments to suppress criminals who resist violently. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jun 81 OW]

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT FILM WEEK OPENING CEREMONY

HK020730 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the 1981 children's film week was held on 31 May in the auditorium of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee under the auspices of the autonomous regional culture bureau, the autonomous regional women's federation, the autonomous regional CYL Committee and the autonomous regional education department. Over 1,000 children in Lhasa Municipality attended the opening ceremony. Attending the opening ceremony were Yin Fatang, Guo Xilan, Luosang Cicheng, Yangling Duoji, (Xia Chuan), Xuekang Tudeng Nima, Lamin Suolang-Lunzhu and (Zhaxi Canjianji). Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar, vice chairman of the National Women's Federation, also attended the opening ceremony.

(Xia Chuan), a responsible comrade of the autonomous regional CCP Committee, extended holiday greetings to all the children and professional educators in this region.

(You Gang), deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CYL Committee, also spoke at opening ceremony.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ADDRESSES CCP COMMITTEE

HK031432 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Summary] The third plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee was recently held in Kunming. This plenary session concentrated discussion on the problems of improving the party work style, adhering to the four basic principles, ensuring the further readjustment of the economy and the further achievement of political stability and strengthening the building of the organization of the Discipline Inspection Committee. The plenary session discussed and examined the report made by the Standing Committee of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CCP Committee on the 1980 situation of discipline inspection work. The plenary session also discussed and examined their opinions on discipline inspection work in 1981.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng spoke at the plenary session. The plenary session unanimously held: "The party discipline inspection departments must regard improving the party work style as their fundamental task and step it up continuously." The plenary session put forward: "Correcting the incorrect work style must first start with the leaders. Leaders at all levels must take the lead in correcting incorrect work style."

The provincial CCP Committee demanded that its Standing Committee members take the lead in correcting the incorrect work style and act strictly in accordance with the guiding principles. They must accept the supervision of the masses and the discipline inspection organs. It is also necessary to continue to conduct education in party discipline, party regulations and party law for the party members. Good people who serve as models in implementing the guiding principles and positive examples of implementing them must be vigorously publicized and commended. People who seriously violate the guiding principles and take the lead in indulging in the incorrect work style must be severely criticized and handled.

The plenary session held: "Party committees at all levels must include discipline inspection work on their agenda and strengthen leadership over this work. They must establish discipline inspection organs and put them on a sound basis. They must readjust and reinforce the leading backbone elements of the discipline inspection departments and support the discipline inspection departments to struggle against the incorrect work style."

HEBEI ISSUES URGENT ANTIDROUGHT CIRCULAR

HK031331 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] On 25 May, the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the Hebei Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular on making sustained and redoubled efforts to fight drought to the end. The circular says that since the beginning of May, it has continued to be dry and it has rained little throughout the province. The drought has become more serious, threatening the growth of wheat and causing great difficulties in spring sowing. Facing a drought whose severity has seldom been seen in history, we must be unyielding and make sustained and redoubled efforts to fight drought to the end. We must strive to do better in spring sowing. We must strive to embark on summer farming in a timely manner. We must do our best to reap wheat well. We must continue to do our utmost to reduce the losses caused by drought and reap as good an agricultural harvest as possible. The circular puts forward five requirements:

1. It is essential to fully rely on the commune members' enthusiasm to fight drought. Long-term antidrought work is at present the province's outstanding central task. Leading comrades of party committees and governments at all levels must personally grasp it and lead the cadres to go deep into grassroots units to work. They must actively take such measures as are suitable to local conditions, put the responsibility systems on a sound basis and give full play to the strength of the responsibility systems.
2. We must do everything possible to ensure summer sowing and a full stand of rice shoots. To make full use of the present water sources, we must establish strict responsibility systems in the administration of all mechanical wells and put them on a sound basis. All walks of life and trades and urban residents must be economical in the use of water for the purposes of industry and livelihood in order to support antidrought work.
3. It is necessary to reap summer harvest in a timely manner and carry out intensive harvest and careful threshing. All localities must continue to do well in irrigation. While doing the final-stage wheat field management well, we must make early preparations so that we can do well in reaping, transporting, threshing and storing wheat in the granaries.
4. It is imperative to do well in relief work early. The localities where a poor wheat harvest is reaped and which suffer from famine every year are likely to suffer from famine in the summer. We must mobilize the masses to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. We must strive to do well in summer sowing, actively develop diversification and support the commune members in doing well in household sideline production in order to increase their income. We must make proper arrangements for the masses' livelihood.
5. We must make good preparations against flooding. According to meteorological forecasts, it may rain more in some areas in July and flooding is likely to occur. Therefore, from now on we must seriously grasp antiflood work well.

HEBEI CONFERENCE NOTES REVENUE PROBLEMS

HK040303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 25 May, which demanded that government and departments concerned at all levels strengthen leadership, implement the principles, tap potentials, and strive to fulfill the revenue plans. Guo Zhi and Hong Yi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government, spoke at the meeting.

The conference pointed out: The current main problems in financial work are that the progress of revenue is too slow and there are rather a lot of shortfalls. Revenue in the first 4 months of the year amounted to 27.9 percent of the budgeted figure for the whole year. This was lower than the national average. Unless this situation is reversed, the province will be unable to ensure its already-reduced expenditure, and moreover the balancing of the entire national budget will be affected, as will economic readjustment and social stability.

This is a serious political problem as well as an economic one. The conference demanded that the province get a good grasp of the following work in order to fulfill this year's financial plans:

1. Map out the revenue plans. Units that have not yet mapped out their plans must be helped to rapidly do so. It is also necessary to implement the necessary measures and launch the masses to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks.
2. Strive to promote production of consumer goods and achieve increased output and revenue.
3. Do a good job in straightening out the enterprises and strive to improve economic effect. The important thing is to set up and put on a sound basis production and technology responsibility systems and post responsibility systems, to mobilize the workers' activism.
4. Seriously clear up cases of tax evasion and shortfalls.
5. Strictly control financial expenditure.

HEBEI'S JIN MING ATTENDS CHILDREN'S DAY FUNCTION

HK040151 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 May 81

[Summary] A report meeting to celebrate Children's Day was held in Shijiazhuang on 28 May. Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzong, Zhao Yimin, Wang Yu, Lu Zhiguo, Xu Chunxing, Huang Hua and other leading comrades of Hebei Province and Shijiazhuang Prefecture and municipality attended the function. Liang Guoying, vice chairman of the provincial federation of women, presided. Li Erzong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor, delivered a report, in which he stressed the importance of strengthening and improving work concerning children and juveniles.

SHANXI CCP STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS LIFE MEETING

HK030801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 81 p 5

[Report: "Standing Committee of Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee Holds Life Meeting To Sum Up Experience, Consider Steps To Improve Their Work"]

[Text] Recently, the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee devoted 9 days to the holding of a life meeting to examine the condition of the implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference held last December, reviewed the work of the Standing Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, screened the "leftist" influence in the guiding ideology of the provincial party committee and resolved to boost morale to carry out work properly and speed up the development of work in the province.

The comrades who took part in the life meeting held by the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee thought that a new change for the better has appeared in the political and economic situation of the whole province. The several important problems left behind by history which affected stability and unity in the province have either been or are in the process of being properly solved one by one. Some false charges, wrong sentences and frameup cases have been rehabilitated. The leading bodies have been emphatically and gradually reorganized, and unity among leading bodies and cadre ranks at various levels has been strengthened. Political and ideological work has more and more attracted the attention of party committees at various levels. A great deal of work has also been carried out in social order. The task of economic readjustment has gradually been implemented. Because of the gradual elimination of "leftist" influence in the learn from Dazhai movement of the past, various forms of production responsibility systems are being constantly perfected in the countryside. This has aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants, and the situation in spring plowing and production is better than in the previous year.

Everybody said that although a change for the better has appeared in the work of Shanxi at present, "leftist" ideas are still affecting the implementation of the line of the third plenary session. Their concrete manifestations are: There is still resistance to the work of the implementation of policies. The work of readjusting the national economy is still slow and is not being vigorously carried out. On the political and ideological front, the dredging and criticizing of the trend of thought in society which negates the four basic principles and seeks bourgeois liberalization have, on the one hand, not been efficient enough. The struggle against and rebuff of criminal elements have also been rather weak. On the other hand, there is also not enough education for some of the leadership cadres suffering from the erroneous viewpoint of doubting the line of the third plenary session.

Some of the comrades in retrospect said: From May 1978 to the eve of the third plenary session, the provincial party committee did not quite understand the significance of discussing the criterion of truth. They were full of apprehensions and took no action. Although we had taken a refresher course after the third plenary session, development was still very unbalanced. Although some of the districts and units have done better, some have just gone through the motions. Because the ideological line had not been straightened out, the provincial party committee for a long time was unable to realistically recognize and handle some of the major problems in the province, and this resulted in work in various aspects being more passive throughout the province. For example, although we knew that some of the cases were wrong, we were afraid to face up to reality and kept on procrastinating. Only under the repeated urging of the leadership comrades of the CCP Central Committee did we finally correct them. As for some of the "leftist" methods and erroneous slogans in the lesson from Dazhai movement, we were also rather slow in correcting them. Even now, some people are still using a "leftist" viewpoint in dealing with the situation, using a "leftist" tone in commenting on politics, using a "leftist" criterion for judging right and wrong and regarding the setting up of a production responsibility system for agriculture as a sign of "retrogression." The comrades who attended the meeting held that although the cause giving rise to this kind of condition is admittedly a problem of not having emancipated the minds, the more important thing is that these people are afraid of negating themselves and they lack the courage of seeking truth from facts.

At the Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee, they all emancipated their minds, aired their views and calmly exchanged views and summed up experiences and lessons.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee, Comrade Huo Shilian in his speech stressed that in order to correct the ideological line of the provincial party committee, it is necessary in the future to make a success of study and investigation. He said that giving priority to study is the demand of the party. Only by studying and summing up the work of the preceding stage can we raise our consciousness of implementing the line, policies and principles of the party.

Huo Shilian said: At present, there is definitely an ideological trend toward the right in society and even among some of the cadres that cannot be ignored. However, judging from conditions in Shanxi, "leftist" ideas in the guiding ideology of party committees at various levels from the county level upward are still the major obstacles to implementing the line of the third plenary session. In this study, everybody summed up experiences and lessons. Some of the comrades have also carried out self-criticism in connection with their own ideological reality and further improved their understanding. This will contribute to the development of our cause. On the basis of this study, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee must further organize the principal leadership cadres from the county and regimental level upward to study the documents concerned, clean up the influence of ideas from the "left" and right and give impetus to the whole work. However, they must not raise things to the level of principles at will, must not insist on everybody passing the test and must not go in for movements.

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON SUMMER WEATHER TRENDS

SK040355 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The provincial meteorological bureau recently held a meeting on summer weather in Harbin to forecast our province's summer weather trends.

The meeting held that attention should be paid to these three points:

1. Great fluctuations in temperature and rainfall, which have existed since spring, will continue. This summer there will be more rainstorms, thundershowers and hail in some areas. There possibly will be waterlogging or floods and serious floods in medium and small rivers as a result of uneven rainfall distribution.
2. In early and mid-June in Nenjiang and Suihua Prefectures, which are prone to droughts, there will be less rainfall and a drought will develop.
3. Owing to temperature fluctuations, intermittent low temperatures in August are possible.

The meeting urged all localities to listen to local weather stations' weather forecasts and prepare for natural adversities, such as waterlogging, droughts, floods and intermittent low temperatures in order to wrest a better harvest this year.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT NURSERY ON CHILDREN'S DAY

SK021250 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 June, leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial and Shenyang municipal organs visited 39 nurseries and kindergartens throughout the municipality to extend festive greetings to the little friends and cordial regards to workers engaged in child care and children's education work.

The nurseries and kindergartens visited today are owned by the people as a whole, by collectives, specific units and by Hui and Korean minority nationalities. Some of them are in relatively good condition and some are not. Joining in the visiting activities were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Hu Yimin, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Zhang Zhiyuan and Niu Pingfu. Also participating in the activities were leading comrades of Shenyang municipal organs, including Li Tao, (Wu Tieming), (Li Cheng), (Yu Hu) and (Chen Qingyuan), and responsible comrades from the provincial and Shenyang Municipal Women's Federations. These leading comrades carefully inspected children's dormitories, mess halls, public health centers and classrooms and held cordial talks with child care workers and teachers.

Leading comrades including Guo Feng and Li Tao visited the nursery run by (Zhang Shuchun) on (Houan) Street in Heping district of Shenyang Municipality. (Zhang Shuchun) is a 21-year old unmarried woman and a CYL member. Once she was jobless. Then, with the assistance of her parents, she vacated her own room to open a nursery. Now, she takes care of 17 babies. In this way, she has solved her employment problem and provides convenience for the people. During the visit leading comrades, including Guo Feng and Li Tao, held cordial talks with (Zhang Shuchun).

During the visit leading comrades gained a profound grasp of the situation prevailing in these nurseries and kindergartens. They urged that efforts be made to open all avenues for developing child care work by adopting diversified measures. Continuous attention should be paid to improving work quality so as to make an all-round success in this regard. It is also necessary to do a good job in training child care workers and kindergarten teachers.

LIAONING ENERGY SAVING OFFICE ON WASTE HEAT PROJECTS

OW010822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Shenyang, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province, China's leading heavy industrial center, saved more than 330,000 tons of coal and generated 210 million kilowatt-hours of electricity last year through recovery of industrial exhaust heat, said a spokesman for the provincial energy saving office.

The spokesman said Liaoning hopes to save 600,000 more tons of coal and generate 400 million more kilowatt-hours of electricity through recycling by the time another 12 generating units and other recovery projects for industrial and domestic use open by the end of this year. Nine such generating units have already been in operation.

In three to five years, use of waste heat will save an estimated 2.5 million tons of coal a year, the spokesman said. Exhaust heat is produced in Liaoning in more than 370 large and medium-sized enterprises. The office estimates the equivalent of 3.5 million tons of coal can be recovered from exhaust heat each year, but only the equivalent of 1.2 million tons of coal has been used to date.

The heat is recovered from chemical production, furnace slag, waste gas, liquid and smoke. Waste heat from iron and steel works and chemical and machinery plants is used for industrial and domestic heat, drying materials, producing steam and hot water, power generation, forging and pneumatic hammering, the office said.

The Dalian cement plant produces 600,000 tons of cement every year and uses 200,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each day. Using exhaust heat from kilns, an electrical generator at the plant provides 50 million kilowatt-hours annually, thus saving 35,000 tons of coal or 1 million yuan per year, said the spokesman.

Shenyang and Anshan saved 180,000 tons of coal last year by using hot waste water from factories to heat more than 3 million square meters of domestic floor space, said the office.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG MUNICIPALITY POWER GENERATOR--Harbin, 22 May (XINHUA)--The No 1 generator of the Mutanjiang municipal No 2 power station in Heilongjiang has gone into operation. This generator has a capacity of 400,000 kilowatts. At present, the workers are busy installing the No 2 power generator. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 22 May 81 OW]

JILIN INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT--The recent Jilin provincial industrial and communications conference pointed out that the 1981 industrial readjustment work should be focused on improving economic results, increasing the production of consumer goods to meet market requirements, fulfilling financial and credit balances and stabilizing product prices. The conference made a preliminary assignment in production quotas of 39 popular products, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, wristwatches, bicycles, sewing machines, cigarettes, leather shoes, plastic products, knitwear and automobiles. It is estimated that these 39 products will increase by some 230 million yuan in output value and some 60 million yuan in profits and taxes for the state. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 81 SK]

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